FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 8, 1846. [NO. 1540.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Just Received and for Sale,

22 PIECES HEMP BAGGING, 44 inch,
20 coils Bale Rope, a superior article,
60 reams Factory Wrapping Paper,
25 ditto common sized ditto,
6 dozen Collins' Turpentine Axes.
B. ROSE & SON.
Nov. 27, 1846. 39tf

READ THIS!



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

THE Subscriber having just received a fresh supply of Plates and Cases, of a larger size than has heretofore been used in this place, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he proposes remaining one or two weeks longer, and gives to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in a superior style. He will take them large or small, as persons may wish.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotypists in the State of New York, he has advantages enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, true to nature, of very fine tone, and colored, so that no climate will affect them in the least. Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information, inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Briggs's Hotel.
J. L. BRYAN.
Nov. 24, 1846. 39tf

A READY CALCULATOR
FOR THE MEASURING OF TIMBER.
For sale, price $1, at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 28, 1846. 39-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a Charter of a Company to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin by a Canal and to opening and improving Lower Little River and other Streams.

Application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina for a change in the Fair College Charter.
Dec. 1, 1846.

SPLENDID
DECEMBER LOTTERIES.
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class R, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, December 19, 1846.
14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,120, 1 of 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 400, 30 of 300, &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $120 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 60 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 30 00

$33,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class S for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1846.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,120, 30 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 500, 50 of 400, &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Nov. 20, 1846. 38-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

James C. Caraway, William T. Caraway, Thos. J. Polk and others, vs. Joseph Birch, Adm'r, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor, and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway.

Petition for settlement of Estate of Tristram T. Caraway.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Birch, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Noah B. Hemby and wife Louisa, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Laban, Edwin, Calvin, John, Taylor and Ellis Caraway, Junius Sinclair and wife Mary, Wm. Zimmerman and wife Sarah, Edward Birch, John Haselton and wife Eliza, and Elizabeth Caraway, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 39-6w

JUST RECEIVED.

NORTHERN eating Potatoes, ditto Beets, do. Onions, ditto Buckwheat Flour, Sugar House Molasses, at retail.

DAILY EXPECTED.

Rio and Laguira Coffee, boxes Cheese, Pine Apple ditto, Soda Biscuit, Powdered Sugar, half and quarter boxes Raisins, drums Figs, &c. A large assortment common Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes, Tumblers, Flasks, &c.

ON HAND.

Groceries generally, Hats and Shoes, 10 dozen Painted Buckets, Nests painted Tubs and Keilars, Sugar Pails, Alecant Matts, Cedar Churns, Willow Cradles and Carrages, and many other articles.

Domestic Liquors bought and sold, as also all kinds of Country Produce.
JNO. M. ROSE.
One door West of Briggs's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1846. 39-4w

OFFICE OF THE N. CAROLINA ARSENAL, Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1846.

To enterprising Young Men!

HAVING been authorized to enlist FIFTY LABOURERS for service in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, I hereby invite applications for enlistment for that service from the enterprising young men of the surrounding country. The term of service will be Five Years—and those who may enlist will be sent to the Arsenal at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va. for duty. The pay will be NINE DOLLARS per month, and CLOTHING, RATIONS, FUEL, QUARTERS, LODGINGS and MEDICAL ATTENDANCE of the best kind; equal, in all, to Twenty-two Dollars per month.

The situation of the Ordnance Labourer, although he be enlisted, is very different from that of the Soldier of the line. Besides being free from the exposure of the duties, he has the opportunity of learning any trade he may fancy from the best instruction in the country. His indulgences, comforts, &c., are greater, and his treatment generally, under good behaviour, better than that of the man of the line.

No man will be received who is not intelligent, and free from physical defects.
JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 16th inst., at Pearson's, formerly Murchison's Mills, on Little River, a small Iron grey horse, with one eye, for the recovery of which a liberal reward will be paid.
J. M. WALKER.
Nov. 30, 1846. 39-tf

To Builders.

SEALED Proposals for building a Jail in Rockingham, Richmond County, will be received until 3 o'clock on the 16th of next month. The building to be of Brick, 40 by 30 feet, and three stories high. Contractor to furnish every thing.

Specification may be seen, and further particulars had, upon application to
ROBERT J. STEELE, Sen.
WALTER F. LEAK,
WILLIAM B. COLE,
JAMES P. LEAK.
Commissioners.
Rockingham, Nov. 9, 1846. 37-4w

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED under the Constitution of the United States—in the control of Trustees.

The subscription books for insurance, and for stock in the Safety Fund, or Reserved Guarantee Capital of this new Company, are now open at the office of the Commission in Wall street, and at the Western Hotel in Courtlandt street, where copies of their Constitution and plans of business may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received by the Committee for such purpose designated.

The full number of Agents required by the Constitution, before commencing business, having been obtained, the organization will in a few days be completed, in the control of the most distinguished, intelligent, and eminent men of the State.

No payments are required until the completion of the organization, when notice will be given by the Trustees.

The Constitution of this Company has been created by virtue, and in pursuance of the enumerated, reserved, natural, civil, religious, and inalienable rights and lawful privileges forever secured to the people of the United States, by the express provisions of the American Constitution, irrespective of all common or unconstitutional laws, and independent of all legislative control, restrictions, or government, where under all personal, legal, or individual liability whatever of its members and stockholders is positively limited to the premiums or stock subscribed by "special limited contracts," as much as under any *legislative* chartered companies whatever.

The objects of this Association are purely those of benevolence and humanity, and the plan of business is especially designed for the benefit of the poor and middling classes—but can be equally availed by all.

The shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital have been established at ten dollars each, and are unlimited in number, or by accumulation, over and above the premiums, for fifty years, affording a perfect protection to the insured members for unusual losses, always possible to occur, beyond the premiums, equal to any of the largest institutions of London.

The Board of Controlling Trustees and Officers are required by the Constitution to be selected from men of wealth and eminence, and after their appointment for the first four years, they are to be nominated by the Board of Visitors and Commissioners, who are also authorized to fill all vacancies.

This institution is empowered to insure Health, as well as Lives, under special limited contracts.

Among other benevolent men, and distinguished statesmen, who compose the first Board of Visitors and Commissioners, and who have been constituted honorary members for life, are—
The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, Ky.
Ex-Governor Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, M. C. Me.
Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, late U. S. Senator, Maine.
Hon. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, M. C. Rhode Island.
Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, M. C. Massachusetts.
Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, M. C. New York.
CHRISTOPHER SERVOSS, Esq. of Orleans county, and ANDREW S. POND, Esq. of Oneida county, N. Y.

This Company will be organized upon a plan of safety and extended usefulness, in every way surpassing any legislative chartered Company in the country, and upon a scale of magnificence unrivalled by the largest companies in Europe, with a Branch in the direction of Local Trustees, in every State of the Union.

Gentlemen will be furnished with a copy of the Constitution and every further information required on application to the subscriber in New York, or to either of the Commissioners, at their respective places of residence.
BENJAMIN BALCH, Special Commissioner named in the Constitution for completing the organization.
New York, Oct. 16th.

The Reserved Guarantee Stock will never go *above par*, and can never fall *below par*, as six per cent. interest is *guaranteed in any event* ever, and for which all losses by the insured to possibility, and [illegible] property, or its *twenty thousand* of insured members (which will in a few years accumulate) to the full extent of their premiums, beyond which there can be no liability in any event, either for debts or interest, affording an investment equally permanent, and *far more secure at the present time* than any *Government* stock.

I am authorized to receive applications for Insurance and for shares in the Reserved Guarantee Capital.
H. POTTER, Agent.
Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1846. 37-tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, made at its Fall Term, 1846, I shall sell at Public Auction, in the Town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on Friday the 1st day of January next, about sixty negro Slaves. Among them are several valuable Turpentine hands and good Coopers. The balance are Plantation hands of both sexes.

Persons wishing to purchase negroes for their own use will do well to attend this sale, as many of them are the selected Servants from a large family. There are several Men having wives and children all belonging to the same Estate, which makes them more desirable.

They will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bonds with ample securities, bearing interest from day of Sale.
W. D. PEARSALL, *C. M. E.*
Duplin County, Nov. 7, 1846. 36-ts

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, an entire NEW STOCK of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of black, brown, and Cadet-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, golden-mixed Jeans, Vestings, Kerseys, bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Irish Linen, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, Alpacas, white and red Flannel, Negro and Saddle Blankets, and many other things in the Dry Goods line.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, St. Croix and New Orleans Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Tea, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, whole and quarter boxes Raisins, Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Trace Chains, Iron, Steel, &c., all of which he will sell low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-6w

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed to the Store recently occupied by J. D. Williams, formerly by the Messrs. Atkins, one door above Briggs's Hotel, and nearly opposite his former stand, where he will be pleased to see his friends and endeavor to supply them with

GROCERIES, HATS, SHOES, &c.

Always on hand, a good supply of DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 21, 1846. 38-3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Brick Row next above Briggs's Hotel, to the New fire proof Store House, South side of Hay street, next to the Market House, known as the McAra Store.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 17, 1846. 37-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO., intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McAra's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron; Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American ditto; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper Leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 1, 1846. 35tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the Fire proof building, on McAra's new fire proof buildings, on the South West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
34 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14tf

EDGEWORTH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.

Music, Drawing and Painting, the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages, and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education. These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

These college-like arrangements, and modes of instruction, promote good order, kind feelings, and great improvements.

The expenses, for 5 months, are $75 00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; $20 00 for Music; $20 00 for Oil Painting or superior execution; $10 00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, $5 00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

Letters for further information can be addressed to Gov. Morehead, the founder of Edgeworth, or to the Rev. Professor Morgan, the Principal.
Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 20. 38-6w

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Pee Dee River, containing 800 Acres, about one-third of which is bottom Land. There are on the premises large and commodious Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c. &c. Also, a comfortable Dwelling House. To persons acquainted with the Land, commendation is unnecessary; suffice it to say, that in point of fertility it will compare well with any Land in this section of the State.
J. P. NELMS.
Anson county, Nov. 18, 1846. 38-tf

NURSERY.

THE subscriber has at his residence in Randolph county, on Muddy Creek, forty or fifty kinds of select Fruit Trees—all of superior quality. Price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders supplied at any time. I will be in Fayetteville on Monday or Tuesday of next County Court, and in Wilmington the 14th or 15th Dec.

Postage must be paid on all communications.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
November 18, 1846. 38-3m

NOTICE. $50 REWARD.

I Will pay the above Reward for the recovery of my negro Girl HARRIET, who absconded about the 15th January, 1845. She was raised in Robeson county, and I expect is lurking about Catharine McArthur's or William McKay's, in said county. Said girl is black complected and very likely. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver her to me, in Marion District S. C., or lodge her in Jail so that I can get her.
ALEX'R. McPHAUL.
November 20, 1846. 38-3w

A Slave Woman wanted.

I WISH to purchase a strong, healthy Woman, about thirty years of age, raised in the country, to assist in doing the work of a small Farm near this town. For a Woman who can come well recommended, a good price in Cash will be given. Apply to Mrs. Beze Perry.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1846. 38-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for a Company to navigate Tar River with Steamboats.
Nov. 21, 1846. 38-4w

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.
T. MATHEWS,
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

WE have removed to John Waddill, Jr's new fire-proof *buildings*, Hay street, two doors below Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and are now receiving our Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Of the latest styles and patterns,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware; Hats; Men's, Boy's and Infant's Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boy's Shoes and Boots; Saddles, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, Leather, &c.; Imperial and Hyson Teas; Loaf, white Havana, and common Sugars; Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee; Cheese, Raisins, Soaps and Candles; Mahogany framed Looking Glasses; English and Swedes Iron; Hollow Ware; American and German Steel; Nails, assorted; Rope, Bagging and Twine, Trace, Halter and Fifth Chains; Alum and Liverpool Salt, &c. &c.

5000 lbs. prime BACON,
200 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.

The best market prices paid for all kinds of Produce.

We continue to attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1846. 35tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to follow the Inspection of Timber and Lumber, and solicits a share of their patronage; and would also say, that he will at all times endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully in that capacity.
I. PETERSON.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. 37-6w

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.
Sterling May vs. Bryant D. May.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Bryant D. May, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1846, and the 71st year of American Independence.
N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.
Daniel and Angus McSween, et al., vs. Isabella McSween, Executrix.
Petition for Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Roderick McSween and Duncan Henderson to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.
R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.
John C. Graham and others, vs. Edward and William Graham.
Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Graham and William Graham, the Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Edward Graham and William Graham to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.
R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D. 1846.
Neill McNair vs. William Kelly.
Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William Kelly to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy, plead, or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1846.
R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 38-6w

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

FINE TOBACCO.

4 CASES fine Chewing TOBACCO,
10 boxes medium ditto,
15 ditto common ditto.
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 3, 1846. 35tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
Dec. 2. E. J. HALE.

Harper's Family Library.

A COMPLETE set of this valuable collection, in 173 volumes, for sale very low, much below the New York price.

Also, a complete set of Harper's Classical Library, in 36 volumes.
E. J. HALE.

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.
CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, see table; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum	Premium	[illegible]	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of prem.	Sum ass'd any borrow on the policy
60	$5000	$370 8[illegible]	1837	$1068 75	$500 2[illegible]	$80 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 15	55 76	1780
			1840	581 85	276 20	39 70	1485
			1841	555 5[illegible]	347 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, 15th of May, 1846, see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.
JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf



EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.
Mary R. Johnson vs. James T. Johnson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.
[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

A GEM.—The following appears as a communication in the Greensborough Patriot:—

TO MISS L*****.

Lovely lasses I ha' seen,
O'er the world where I ha' been!
Unto all be duly giv'n,
Each the charms she stole from heav'n:
Still, 'mang all, I canna' see
A lass so fair, so sweet as thee,
Bonnie lassie LEIGH.

OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—At the late Annual Meeting of this Company, the annual reports were submitted, from which it appeared, that the liabilities of the Company on the 1st October 1845, were $668,817 52, which is made up as follows:

Bonds sold in England, bearing 5 per cent. interest,	$222,666 67
To the Literary Fund of the State of N. C., at 6 per cent. interest,	85,000 00
Company's bonds endorsed by State of N. C., bearing 6 per ct. interest,	250,000 00
Bills payable, bearing 7 per ct. int.,	15,000 00
Ditto bearing 6 per cent. interest,	42,272 86
Scrip Bonds due to Contractors,	1,793 43
Bonds for hire of negro laborers, due Jan. 1, 1846, and previous,	3,939 48
Ditto, due Jan. 1, 1847,	18,270 00
Due sundry persons for materials, labor, &c.,	30,875 08
	$668,817 52

Amount of receipts from Rail Road for the year ending October 1st,

For passengers,	$103,469 60	
freight	44,156 11	
mail transportation	37,660 94	
		$185,286 65
Expenses of Road for the year		191,854 49

Amount of receipts from Steam Boats for the year ending October 1st.

For passengers & freight	$95,474 90	
mail transportation	37,060 94	
		$132,535 84
Expenses of Boats for the year		97,827 96
Net profits of Road and Boats		28,140 04

In regard to the expenses of the Road the examining committee say, "It will be seen that the expenditures of the Rail Road are to an amount greatly exceeding that of any previous year.

"The Committee think proper to explain that there has been expended during the year for four new Locomotives, two new coaches, a large number of new trucks, and a new coach house, the sum of $42,204 07, which does not properly belong to the current expenses of the Road.

"It appears by the Report of the superintendent of the Road and Road repairs, that there has been expended for Road repairs (including the sum of $21,547 74 for new iron) the sum of $79,790 16."

Comparative tables of annual Receipts and Expenditures.

RAIL ROAD.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1841	102,028 08	131,385 14
1842	118,463 07	94,867 49
1843	122,168 72	70,176 69
1844	158,705 34	131,646 15
1845	161,484 44	121,885 55
1846	185,286 65	191,854 49

STEAM BOATS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1841	134,669 34	140,560 20
1842	93,873 81	86,685 23
1843	104,064 27	77,890 08
1844	136,898 41	71,987 09
1845	127,009 34	96,285 65
1846	132,535 84	97,827 96

Several resolutions were adopted looking to the extension of the Road to South Carolina; to reductions of salaries and expenditures; and to creating a fund for the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The character of this odd compound is such in South Carolina as would utterly destroy it in any other part of the United States. Or rather, though it is probably pretty much the same in all places, it so boldly avows its true character in that State as to make it a matter of astonishment that any one can stand it. Be it has been repeatedly said, that "South Carolina sneezes whenever Mr. Calhoun takes snuff;"—whatever opinion he may give is received as law in that *nation*, even though his law of to-day contradicts that of yesterday.

We have a remarkable instance in a long letter just published by him, settling the dispute about the right of the people to have the election of Electors of President and Vice President. South Carolina is the only State in the Union which withholds that right from the people. Her Electors are chosen by the Legislature. Some of the people having imagined that they could do their own voting quite as well as the Legislature can do it for them, have agitated the question in the papers; and, as it appeared that they were gaining ground, Mr. Calhoun is called on to put down so dangerous a political heresy; and he accordingly has written a long letter, in which, speaking of the reasons against the General Ticket system he says.—

"The reason is in the first place, that it is impossible for the great body of the voters to be guided by their individual knowledge in selecting candidates, either from personal acquaintance or reputation, which is indispensable to that exercise of judgment in making a selection necessary to constitute an election." * * * "Indeed I might take a far more restricted position, and affirm with truth, not only that the great mass of voters have not the knowledge to make out such a ticket for themselves, but that men, the most intelligent and best informed, would be at a loss to do it." * * * "So far from giving the power to the people, it would be the most effectual way that could be devised of divesting them of it, and transferring to party managers and cliques."

This is certainly not very complimentary to the intelligence of the people of South Carolina, and calls to mind the remark of some other great gun of that State, a year or two ago, that the people of South Carolina have less political information than those of any other State in the Union. And his last proposition is about equally complimentary to the people of all the other States, for, if it be true, then have *they* taken "the most effectual way" to divest themselves of the right to elect the President and Vice President, by exercising that right themselves! And it remained for Mr. Calhoun to discover how "effectually" they had cheated themselves!

But some three years ago Mr. Calhoun wrote another letter. Then, he was endeavoring to show that the Baltimore Locofoco Convention was entitled to no weight *because its members were not elected directly by the people!* Hear him:—

"I hold that the Convention should be so constituted, as to utter fully and clearly the voice of the people, and not of political managers, or office holders and office seekers; and, for that purpose, I hold it indispensable that the Delegates should be appointed *directly* by the people, or to use the language of General Jackson, *should be fresh from the* people." * * * "The appointment of Delegates in masses by State Conventions, would tend at the same time, and even with greater force, to centralize this control in the hands of a few who make politics a trade. The farther the Convention is removed from the people, the more certainly the control over it will be placed in the hands of the interested few; and when removed three or four degrees, as has been shown it will be when the appointment is by State Conventions, the power of the people will cease, and the seekers of Executive favor will become supreme."

How utterly does the letter of 1843 demolish the letter of 1846!

But the letter of 1843 went still further. It denied to any one State the *right* to do that for which he now contends. He then said.—

"That each State has the right to act as it pleases in whatever relates to itself exclusively, no one will deny; but it is a perfectly novel doctrine that any State has such a right when she comes to act in concert with others in reference to what concerns the whole. In such cases it is the plainest dictate of common sense, that whatever affects the whole should be regulated by the mutual consent of all, and not by the discretion of each."

So much for Calhoun upon Calhoun!

It is worthy of remark, that two papers in South Carolina have ventured to question the infallibility of Mr. Calhoun, viz: the Columbia Chronicle and the Cheraw Gazette. Whilst the Charleston Mercury says, it is unable to "overestimate the force and truth of the passage in which he presents the *inevitable tendency of popular elections to withdraw all real power of choice from the people.*"

Preparing to go home.—The Nashville Gazette of the 15th, says:

It is understood, and we suspect it is not far from being true, that President Polk has, through a friend here, purchased the fine residence of the late Judge Grundy in this city. We suppose it would be safe to add that the signs of the times indicate, that after the 4th of March, 1849, Nashville will have another distinguished citizen.

The *Cayuga Tocsin*, a leading Democratic paper in the interior of New York, nominates Silas Wright unqualifiedly for the next President, and pretty strongly insinuates that he owes his recent defeat to the benevolent interposition of his friends in Washington. The Tocsin concludes:

"The name of Silas Wright will be a rallying point for the Democracy of this State, and a rallying point also *for that portion* of the Democracy of the Union *who desire to redeem their party from combinations at the South for power, and at the North for plunder.*"

A FARCE IN NAUVOO.

Governor Ford is in Nauvoo with some armed volunteers, but what he intends to do does not appear. A few days ago a party of ten females came to his head quarters, at the temple, and requested to see him, but he refused an audience. They then delivered to the captain of the guard a neat paper parcel and a letter, directed to the Governor, and retired. The bundle was opened and contained a *petticoat*, and expressed the desire that as he had displayed such courage he would accept the gift, and their "*hope that he would not disgrace it in the wearing!*" Thereupon the Governor's troops, officers and privates, held an indignation meeting, and passed some most ridiculous resolutions, and published to the world a gasconading circular in which they take special care to endorse the courage of Gov. Ford, as in duty bound to extol his conduct, and they almost exhaust the vocabulary of Billingsgate in denouncing the insult and those who planned and instigated it. The proceedings are in the true mock heroic style, and to render complete the farce, they ought to have pulled off their coats and sworn that they could whip all the women in Nauvoo!—*St. Louis New Era.*

Some time since Mr. Holbrook, a private mail-agent at the North, bought a huge cheese in Connecticut and sent it on to Washington, by the string of mail-agents along the route, as a present to Col. Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General. All right. Subordinates know how to tickle the fancy of their superiors, in most cases. Sometimes, however, functionaries from the South-west are not over-fond of cheese! Be the case with Col. Johnson as it may, the cheese, instead of being sent as the giver intended, was, most likely by some agent who loves Cave Johnson less than he does cheese, mischievously clapped in the post office mail, by which conveyance it came safe to hand, with *one hundred and twenty-five dollars postage* charged on it! Col. Johnson refused the present! and ordered 'the cheese' to be taken back so that it might be properly filed away in "*the dead letter office!*"

The great "breach of promise" case, which was tried last week in Louisville, has resulted in the jury giving a verdict of $6000 damages to the fair plaintiff, the defendant to pay costs. The parties were Miss Hano Hayes (aged about 30) vs. Mr. John Hayes (aged about 54). There was no promise proved in the case—but there was a good deal of attention, much flirtation, and a great desire on the part of the plaintiff to "catch the rich old batchelor." She did not catch him; but she has got some of his money—he being reputed to be worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The Louisville Courier says that the announcement of the verdict in the case caused several gentlemen who have been accustomed to think they could do pretty much as they pleased, "to shake in their shoes!"—*Baltimore Patriot.*

There were built in the United States, from the 1st of January, 1815, to the 30th of June, 1845—a period of thirty years and six months—2,280 ships, 3,235 brigs, 13,148 schooners, 6,404 sloops, 1,727 steamers, (26,794 vessels in all.) This gives an average for each year of 880 vessels.

Nineveh Discovered.—An English gentleman, Mr. Layard, has recently pursued the track laid open by Botta at Nimrod, near Mosul, on the Tigris. His excavations are said not only to have settled the precise position of Nineveh, but have brought to light some of its buildings, sculptures, and inscriptions.

F. W. Bowden, Esq. (Loco) is believed to be elected to Congress from the District in Alabama, vacated by the death of Mr. McConnell.

A Sly Hit.—The Boston Atlas thus classifies the members of the Massachusetts Legislature:—Whigs, 182; Locos, 32; Liberty, 5; Native, 1; *and Caleb Cushing.*

Strange Items.—It is estimated that the annual amount expended in New York city for cigars is not less than $730,000. The annual cost of feeding the dogs in the United States is said to be seven millions of dollars! It is said that 17,000 sacks of saw-dust are annually consumed in London for stuffing dolls alone.

There is a township in Pennsylvania named *Coal*, in which last year the Whig candidate received three and the Locofoco candidate sixty-nine votes. This year the Whig candidate received eighty-nine and the Locofoco *none*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following Bills were introduced and referred to their respective appropriate Committees:

Mr. Ellis, a Bill to improve the navigation of the Yadkin River, which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Walker, a Bill to protect Real Estate; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washington, a Bill to provide suitable punishment for owners or occupants of Houses, who may destroy, wilfully, their Houses by fire; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. H. White, a Bill to alter the time for appointing Superintendants of Public Schools; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

The following Resolutions were read the first time, passed and referred to the Committee on Claims:

By Mr. J. H. White, a Resolution in favor of Benj. Morris, late Sheriff of Lincoln County. Mr. Steele, one in favor of J. C. Knight, late Sheriff of Richmond, and Mr. Gaddie, one in favor of Ezekiel Brown.

Mr. Brown, of Sampson, introduced a bill to incorporate Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, located in the Town of Clinton, Sampson County; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Gilliam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the Homestead Bill, which was [illegible].

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, [illegible] the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements. This document not being [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] for Companies to make their reports, it was ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, Nov. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the Merchant's Steamboat Company, which passed first reading.

The Bill to amend an Act of the last Session entitled an Act in favor of Poor Debtors, passed second reading, and was, on motion of Mr. Halsey, ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, on the petition to emancipate Simon Mackey, was taken up and read; when

Mr. Cameron stated that he could bear testimony to the good character of the person whose emancipation was asked [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Washington [illegible]

[illegible]

The Resolution in favor of James Page was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Francis in favor of Samuel J. Finch was [illegible].

Mr. Graves moved [illegible] by striking out the words [illegible] Senate, which was [illegible].

Mr. Halsey called for the Yeas and Nays, which were as follows: Yeas 18, Nays 32. The Resolution then passed second reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, and the amendments proposed thereto by the Committee on Internal Improvements. The said amendments were severally agreed to.

Mr. Patterson moved amendments to the 23d and 24th sections of the Bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. Francis also moved amendments to the 24th and 25th sections of the bill; which were severally agreed to.

After several verbal amendments proposed by Messrs. Patterson, Gilchrist, and other Senators, which were agreed to, Mr. Thompson moved to amend the Bill by adding an amendment to the 34th section of the Bill, which was adopted. He also moved to amend the Bill by adding the following after the 34th section, viz:

And be it further enacted, That in case of an insolvency of the Company hereby created, or ultimate inability on the part of this Company to pay, the individual Stockholders shall be liable to creditors in sums equal to the amount of Stock by them respectively held in said Corporation.

During the consideration of the question of said amendment, and before the question was taken thereon, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Montgomery County, against County Court Judges; which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Brower, of Randolph, presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August election.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, introduced a Bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, a Bill in addition to an Act in the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning Mills, Millers, &c.

Mr. Gwynn, a Bill for the relief of Securities; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Gilliam, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the passage of the Bill to amend the 12th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Slaves and Free Persons of color. The report was concurred in and the Bill rejected.

Mr. McKesson introduced a Resolution, providing that the Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, and all other Field Officers belonging to the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, about to be raised, shall be appointed by the Commissioned Officers of the respective Companies composing said Regiment; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TUESDAY, December 1.

SENATE.—John Walker, Esq., Senator elect from the 50th Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Mecklenburg and Union, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for a Canal from the Cape Fear to Lumber River, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey, from the Committee on Finance, reported, that upon a minute and careful examination, said Committee found all the Accounts in the Treasurer's and Comptroller's Departments, correctly stated, and that they had burned the sum of twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, in Treasury notes, which were found on hand in the former Department.

Mr. Francis introduced the following Resolution, which passed its first reading:

Resolved, That Samuel J. Finch, Principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons in 1840, and who attended and officiated as Doorkeeper for one day at the organization of the House of Commons in 1842, be allowed his mileage and pay for one day's attendance at that Session.

Mr. Francis also introduced the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and required to correspond with the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, and ascertain whether they will, at the Principal Banks and at their Branches and Offices of Deposit or Agencies, act as Agents for the State to receive on deposit from the several Sheriffs or Coroners the amount of Taxes, payable yearly, (subject to the check of the Public Treasurer) from each of said Sheriffs or Coroners, into the Public Treasury, and that said Banks, Branches or Offices of Deposit, will report to the Treasurer or Comptroller, as the case may be, any default in either of said Officers, under the law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, for the collection of the Revenue of the State.

Mr. Speight introduced a Bill to restrain pauper Free Negroes from removing from one County to another; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of destroying all vouchers heretofore passed upon by them, now accumulating in the Comptroller's office, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Bill concerning the trial of causes in the Superior Court; which passed first reading and was ordered to be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Waddell introduced a Bill for declaring the true intent and meaning of an Act passed at the Session of 1840, entitled an Act to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act for preventing frauds and frauds in conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Francis, then proceeded to the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, making the private property of the Stockholders liable for its debts. After a very lengthy discussion by Messrs. Francis, Patterson, Cameron, Thompson, Gilmer and Ashe, the Yeas and Nays were called for, and the amendment rejected—Yeas 19; Nays 29.

Mr. Thompson moved an amendment to the Bill, which was adopted, and the Bill as amended, passed second reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Williams of New Hanover, presented a memorial from the Wilmington Rail Road Company, praying an extension of credit on the debt due the Literary Fund; which was read and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, presented a Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled Frauds and Fraudulent Conveyances, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Caldwell, of Ashe, a Bill to regulate the price hereafter to be paid for vacant lands, and other purposes; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, a Bill to incorporate Manteo Lodge number eight, in the City of Raleigh, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Hoover, of Davidson, presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia Laws in regard to the Election of Commissioned Officers, and the number of Drill and Petty Musters in a year.

Mr. Gilliam, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Bill to protect Real Estate, reported the same with an amendment, which was adopted and the Bill passed second reading.

Mr. Gilliam, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled Deeds and Conveyances; which passed second reading, and, on motion of Mr. Hicks, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washington, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill to amend the second section of the 36th chapter of the Revised Statutes, when the said Bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Claims, reported favorably on the Resolution in favor of John C. Knight, late Sheriff of Richmond, which passed second reading.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported to the House the petition of John Cameron and other persons, of the County of Cumberland, in relation to the emancipation of certain Slaves, [illegible] referred to them, and prayed that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Person, of Moore, introduced a Bill to repeal an Act passed at the Session of 1844, entitled an Act more effectually to prevent imprisonment of honest Debtors; which passed first reading.

Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, called up the Bill to change the location of the Court House of the County of Lincoln, and for other purposes.

Mr. Austin, of Warren, moved that the Bill be postponed until the first day of March next. The question was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 60, Nays 49.

Mr. Hicks, of Macon, introduced a Bill to pay the Field Officers of the Militia for the time occupied in reviewing; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Eringhaus, reported from the committee on Military Affairs, a Bill to regulate the Distribution of the Public Arms; which passed first reading.

Mr. Albright reported from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, against the Bill to restrain Pauper Free Negroes from moving from one County to another; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Albright, from the same committee, reported to the Senate a Bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Gaston, with sundry amendments thereto. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Melchor introduced a Bill to enable the People of Stanly County to restore their records and papers, which were lost in the burning of the Court House and Clerk's office in Montgomery County; which passed first reading.

The Engrossed Bill to repeal an Act entitled an Act to repeal the 3d section of an Act passed in the year 1825, chap. 1274, entitled an Act to direct the manner in which licenses shall hereafter be issued to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, so far as regards the Counties of New Hanover and Richmond; was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Bill to amend an Act, entitled an Act for a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Waddell moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to postpone the election of Attorney General until Tuesday next. The Yeas and Nays being called for, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 22, Nays 24.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the following Bills, viz: a Bill to regulate arrest on mesne process in North Carolina, and recommended its rejection; also, a Bill supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to secure the State against liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same; and a Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act to amend the Revised Statutes entitled an Act concerning last Wills and Testaments, and recommended their passage. The said Bills and reports were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court once a year in the Western part of the State, passed second reading.

Mr. Daniel moved to amend by striking out Anson and Montgomery, and substituting Union & Cabarrus, which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to execute the Joint order of the two Houses, by going into an election for Attorney General. Mr. Whitaker received 24 votes, Mr. Moore 10, Mr. Stanly 9, Mr. Kerr 2, Mr. Waddell 1, Mr. Elliott 1, Mr. Miller 1, and Mr. Gilmer 1. No gentleman having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, there was no election.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, relative to a claim of John Neiball, Agent for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Francis, transmitted to the House of Commons, with a proposition to refer the same to a Joint committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Bill to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Richmond Academy; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Adams, of Guilford, a Bill to alter the mode of electing the Warden Court for Guilford County, and for other purposes; which passed first reading and was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ogburne, of Guilford, a Bill in reference to Mortgages and Deeds of Trust; which was read the first time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, a Bill authorizing the Governor to establish a Depot of Arms at Newbern; which passed first reading was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gilliam, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the Bill in addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled an Act concerning Mills and Millers; the amendment was adopted and the Bill passed second reading.

Mr. Gilliam, from the same committee, reported unfavorably on the Bill to repeal the 8th Section of the 102nd chapter of the Revised Statutes; when the said Bill was read and on his motion laid on the table.

The hour having arrived for the execution of the joint order, messages were exchanged and the House proceeded to vote for Comptroller of State. There being no opposition, William F. Collins was declared duly elected.

The hour having arrived, the House, according to joint order went into the election for Attorney General, Mr. Gilliam in the Chair. Mr. Whitaker received 54 votes, Mr. Stanly 49, and Mr. Moore 9. Neither of the gentlemen having a majority, there was no election.

The House also went into an election for State Treasurer. Mr. Haiton, having no opposition, was declared duly elected.

The House then adjourned, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, in the House of Commons, to lay off the State into new Congressional Districts, proposes the following arrangement of them, which will be found, on an examination of the Map, to be of as nearly equal population as can be, and to be, in all respects, convenient and proper—with no unnatural association of diverse interests for the sake of gaining political strength—no disregard of contiguity, similarity of pursuits, or harmony of interests. Indeed, there is a degree of liberality about the Plan, which a *minority*, who had appropriated to themselves, under the provisions of an unjust law, rights that belonged to *a majority*, had no reason to calculate on. It is almost impossible to arrange a scheme for re-districting the State, which would fairly represent the feelings and wishes of the People, without giving the Whigs *seven* Members to the Locos *two*; and yet, with a liberality that ought forever to silence the complaints of the latter party, the Whigs, with a majority in the popular vote, ranging from five to eight thousand, as evidenced by repeated tests, have taken only *five* Districts, leaving the Democrats *three* certain, with the Ninth District, which, if they can carry again, as they did in 1845, will give them *four* Members of Congress to the Whigs *five*. The party must be unreasonable indeed, if this will not satisfy them. But to the Districts:

The *First* District to be composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Cleaveland and Caldwell.

The *Second*, of Catawba, Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan and Davie.

The *Third*, of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond and Moore.

The *Fourth*, of Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph and Davidson.

The *Fifth*, of Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange and Chatham.

The *Sixth*, of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash and Johnston.

The *Seventh*, of Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow.

The *Eighth*, of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel.

The *Ninth*, of Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck.—*Raleigh Register.*

Election of Officers.—On Wednesday last, Charles L. Hinton, Esq. was re-elected, without opposition, Public Treasurer of North Carolina for the ensuing two years. And,

On the same day, William F. Collins, Esq. was re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts for the same period, also without opposition.

The re-election of these two gentlemen, so favorably known to the people of our State, will, we doubt not, be hailed with general satisfaction.—*Raleigh Register.*

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

We have forgotten, if we ever knew, who has the credit of having first given currency to this sage apothegm. We believe it is not found *totidem verbis*, in Solomon's Proverbs, but it was known, probably, before his day. It is certainly known as a truth in ours, and is properly appreciated, by this time, in our own Senate. An exemplification of its force occurred in that body, last Saturday.

A Resolution was on its second reading, allowing to *James Page*, the Democratic Doorkeeper of the Senate last Session, regular pay for one day's service at the beginning of this Session, and also his mileage in coming from home to Raleigh, to wait at the door, until the Senate was duly organized. True, he was a candidate for re-election, and came for that purpose; but it was maintained by his friends, that *that* made no difference. He was an officer of the Senate until another was appointed, and as such, was entitled to his pay for services performed until his successor was chosen. It was getting on swimmingly, when Mr. Francis called for the *Yeas* and *Nays*. This meant something—nobody knew what. The Democratic Senators rubbed their eyes and looked at Mr. Francis, and then they looked at each other, as much as to say—what does all this mean?

Mr. Wilson at last rose, and evidently expecting to *catch something*, begged to know of the Senator from Haywood what was in the wind now? Was not this a proper Resolution? Was not Mr. *Page* entitled to his pay? Was he not Doorkeeper of the Senate, and obliged to perform his duties until his successor regularly took the keys? Had he not come from home, and performed his duty as Doorkeeper at least for one day, and ought he not, therefore, to be paid? He frankly confessed that he was committed in this matter. Mr. *Page* had counselled with him, and had been advised of the justice of his claim. He would say the same thing, if he had come from *Haywood*. He desired to vote understandingly. If it was not right, and according to law and custom, he would not vote for it. He appealed to the Senator, to declare his object in asking for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Francis smiled, looked steadfastly at the stucco work over the Speaker's Chair, but said nothing.

Mr. Speight said that he had just been informed, by the Principal Doorkeeper, that *he* had received such pay heretofore, and he knew no reason why it should not be granted in this case. Mr. F. was again interrogated as to his intention.

The Senator from over the Mountains still did not choose to answer, but he looked things unutterable. The Democrats were still more distressingly bewildered. The Yeas and Nays were taken—Mr. Albright (Whig) led the dance by voting *Yea*—the next on the list did the same, and all, both Whigs and Democrats, recorded their votes in favor of the Resolution, until the name of Mr. Francis was called, and he voted a sonorous "*Aye*." A smile played over the faces of both sides. There was some joke in it. It was sure to burst out somehow and somewhere, but no one knew where or when—at least, we so judged, from the queer and doubting looks of Senators. The Senate voted unanimously for the Resolution. When the vote was announced, Mr. F. moved a suspension of the Rules of the Senate, and that it be put upon its third reading; which was done. And thereupon Mr. F. moved an amendment, so as to include the *per diem* payment and mileage of *S. J. Finch*, one of his constituents, who happened to be a Whig, for similar services in 1842; and he read a Resolution similar to this, which he then, in the day of Democratic rule, had the honor to offer, and which was rejected, not obtaining in its favor one Democratic vote! Our friends on the other side were taken aback. One of them moved that the Resolution, with its amendment, should lie upon the table for a day or two, until they could catch breath; and to give them a fair opportunity of pondering cooly over the question—"what's the sauce for the goose, ought not to be sauce for the gander."

Raleigh Register.

An examination of the Pupils under charge of Mr. Cook, Principal of the State Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, took place in the Commons Hall, on Monday night, before the Members of the Legislature and a large concourse of Citizens. The exercises were highly interesting, and demonstrated the qualifications of the Instructor, and the advancement of the Scholars, in a manner highly creditable to both, and encouraging to the friends of humanity. We have no space for particulars, but we cannot forbear to state the astonishing fact, which elicited the admiration and applause of the whole audience, that a little girl, Lucy B. Morris, from Wilmington, wrote down on the State, the Story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas, told in the sign language by one of the Teachers, with a rapidity and accuracy that would have been creditable to one of fifteen, possessing the use of all the senses; and yet, our readers will be surprised to learn, she is between nine and ten years old; and has been under instruction but seven months! Thanks to the munificent public spirit which bestows such incalculable benefits upon the unfortunate, and has struck out this diamond from the rich mine of intellect in the Old North State.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

LATER FROM BRAZOS.

More Troops for Tampico.—The brig Mary Jane, arrived last evening, from Brazos Santiago on the 21st inst., reports that the steamer Neptune was to leave Brazos on the 21st for Tampico with seven companies of the 2d Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Col. Belden. When the Mary Jane sailed the Neptune was getting up steam; five companies of artillery were then on board, and the other two companies were directly to go on board. The steamer Sea was also taking in a field battery, consisting of two 18-pounders and sixteen 6-pounders.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Mary Jane is direct from Camargo. He informs us that there is no news from the army of any interest.

Picayune, Nov. 26.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 28.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.
MONCLOVA AND CHIHUAHUA TAKEN.

Expedition against Victoria—March of the American Forces upon Saltillo.

The steamship McKim, arrived last evening from the Brazos, which place she left on the 24th inst. The McKim brought the mail and a large number of passengers. Amongst the latter are Majs. McLean and Graham bearers of despatches from Gen. Taylor, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis, bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool.

In a gale, Charles Muller of Baltimore, Texas Ranger, and one of Col. May's U. S. Dragoons, named Churchill, were lost overboard. Two vessels lost their deck loads of government Mules in the gale.

We have been furnished with the following narrative of the proceedings of Gen. Wool. Our last advices informed us that Gen. Taylor had sent a message to Gen. Wool requesting him to despatch a portion of the forces under him to Monclova, and that before the message reached the General, he had determined to march upon that point with his whole command:

"Capt. G. T. M. Davis said to Gen. Shields reports that Gen. Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th Oct. The Governor and a number of the principal citizens formed an escort and met Gen. Wool about four miles from the city and welcomed him as a friend. Gen. Wool's army, numbering 2000 men, was received at health and spirits. The country through which it passed is described as abounding in wheat, corn, beef, mutton, and every necessary means of subsistance, which could be had at reasonable prices. General Wool marched from the Presidio del Rio Grande to Monclova, a distance of 204 miles, in eleven marching days. He took along with him forty days provisions for his columns, and another train with an equal amount, was a few days in his rear. These were the last supplies he expected to receive from Port Lavacca, as he designed opening communications with Gen. Taylor for receiving future supplies."

News was received at Monclova on the 2d inst., that Col. Doniphan, of the Missouri volunteers, who had been detached by Gen. Kearny, at Santa Fe, for that duty, had taken the city of Chihuahua, with 700 men. He entered the place without impediment—the town having surrendered without a gun being fired.

Col. Riley, of the 3d Infantry, has been ordered to march with the whole of his regiment upon Victoria de Tamaulipas. He had left upon that service when our informant left Camargo.

Upon the arrival of despatches from the United States Government ordering an end to be put to the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Maj. Graham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp and inform them that each party was at liberty to act as it might think fit. Not an officer nor a soldier was to be seen at Saltillo. Maj. Graham had an interview with the Governor and informed him that the armistice was at an end, and requested him to despatch the intelligence to the Mexican commander-in-chief at San Luis Potosi. The Governor desired Major Graham to proceed to San Louis and deliver his message; but that officer's instructions being peremptory, he returned to Monterey. When Major Graham left Monterey on the 16th inst., Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. He was to have left the next day. Gen. Taylor intended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment Dragoons, but would return again to Monterey, leaving General Worth there. No resistance was anticipated from the enemy.

Our letters continue to speak of Santa Anna's preparations at San Luis Potosi. It was reported that he had collected 30,000 men; but this was considered by many an exaggeration.

Gen. Taylor has been compelled to throw into prison a priest detected in preaching desertion to the American troops.

A letter from Camargo says—

A rumor (which I do not vouch for, but which is not only possible but probable) says that another revolution has broken out in Mexico. The Santa Anna party declared him Dictator—anti Santa Anna (headed by Valencia) demurred, turned their arms against the Dictator, and drove him and his party from San Luis Potosi; and that the Dictator was falling back in the direction of the city of Mexico.

Things have changed since we came here, or else at that time were but little understood. The People are not ready to fly into the arms of our Government at the fire of the first gun, but the reverse. The military aspirants are prevented by their people from making a peace with the United States. I do not believe there is a single pulsation of their hearts, unless from interest or fear, which is with us; nor can any man whose views or opinions are favorable to us rise to power or retain it long without a revolution.

The Picayune says that the Government has purchased the light draught Steamer Fashion for $45,000, and the Steamship Alabama for $75,000.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 1st inst. says—

Maj. Gen. Scott, accompanied by his Aids, Lts. Scott and Williams, and by Major Smith of the corps of Engineers, proceeded this morning by the packet ship Union, to New Orleans, there to assume the command of the army and its ulterior operations.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.—The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

"We have good authority for stating that Gen. Scott expressed the opinion, before leaving here to take charge of the operations in Mexico, that if the supplies and other means ordered by the Government should reach their points of destination in due time, the country ought to expect a peace with Mexico by the middle or last of July—certainly within the coming year."

THE WAR—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The administration are, according to all the signs, going to attempt something very decisive in the war on Mexico. Gen. Scott has sailed from New York for New Orleans. The Washington Union is silent upon his being despatched to Mexico, but it tells us, that the new volunteers called into the service are organizing with great rapidity. The Pennsylvania regiment is said to be ready; North Carolina will have hers in the field to march on the 1st of January; Virginia has nearly filled up hers; New York has hers organized, and the command has been given to Col. W. B. Burnett, a graduate of West Point; S. Carolina has hers also organized, under the command of Col. Pierce Butler; Massachusetts is making preparation to furnish her regiment; and the remaining regiments from Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas will no doubt be early in the field. But it can hardly be hoped that these new troops will reach Mexico before the 1st of February, and perhaps not be in a situation to commence hostile operations before that month is far advanced.

There is, no doubt, from all these preparations, some decisive attempt to be made on Mexico; but where, or how, is very properly kept, so far, concealed. The Union says: "Time will develope the plans which are formed."

RUMOURS FROM WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says that the correspondence recently published, purporting to have passed between Mr Buchanan and a Mexican Agent, is acknowledged to be authentic. He also states that we shall soon have the official account of the affair of Santa Anna being passed through our squadron—that we shall "probably" soon have peace with Mexico—or if not, an attack will be made on the castle at Vera Cruz, by a naval force under Com. Stewart.

The writer of this letter has good means of knowing the truth of what he writes; but how far he is correct in these statements and opinions remains to be seen.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON TABASCO.

The N. O. Picayune has received the following additional particulars of the attack on Tabasco:

"The gallantry of Lieut. Parker, of Pittsburg, is very warmly commended. Lt. Parker, it will be recollected, commanded the prize vessel which got ashore and was attacked by an overpowering force of Mexicans, whom he gallantly repulsed. We have been assured by an eye witness that his party of twenty-three men killed 50 Lancers in defending themselves. Letters have been received making an apology for the Mexican troops who attacked Parker, alleging that they were not aware of the truce, or terms, upon which Com. Perry had desisted from firing upon the town. On the same authority, it is said, that the loss of life and property during the first part of the bombardment was shockingly frightful. Nothing is said of the final bombardment, when a hundred more shot were fired."

A letter from an officer of the Navy says—

"At Tabasco, they bombarded the town and nearly demolished it with shells, carrying death and destruction with them. The inhuman soldiery in the place, in order to protect themselves, would not allow the women and children to leave their houses, but *put them to the sword as they attempted to escape!* The consequence was, that after a great part of the town was demolished, and many women and children killed, the citizens begged for the sake of their wives and children to spare the town, which was done.

"I heard to-day of one or two of the most lamentable instances of the above. A man had his only daughter, about 18 years of age, cut in two by a 24 pound shot; after putting the mutilated remains of her body on the bed, he rushed down to the beach covered with blood, begging our men to stop firing. In another instance, a whole family were sitting at table, when a shell fell among them, killing the ladies at the table and three female servants in the room. These are only a few of the many—many instances, of the slaughter which was thus waged by the Mexicans themselves against their women, in order to make the citizens capitulate."

A sad Story.—Mr. Williams, of the Georgia Regiment, in a letter to his father, dated Monterey, October 11, says:

The ranks of our regiment have been terribly thinned. We marched across the Chatahoochee river with nine hundred and ten officers and men, and to-day the regiment, all told, barely numbers six hundred, and hardly that. Though we have discharged many from sickness and disability—still we have deposited nearly seventy beneath the chapparal, all in the short space of four months."

A Soldier's Gratitude.—The following paragraph is extracted from a Washington letter in the True Sun:—

Yesterday the last will of Capt McKavet, of the 8th Infantry, killed in Worth's division, at the storming of Monterey, arrived in the city. It was found in his trunk after the battle, and appeared to have been written the night previous. He wills to the Orphan Asylum, in New York city, where he was nurtured in his childhood, nearly all his effects, including a farm in the state of New York, and some money due him as pay.

A Monument to the gallant Tennesseans who fell at Monterey is about to be erected by the people of Nashville. Mr. Strickland, the architect, has furnished a design which will cost $8,500. The whole height will be fifty feet. The names of the slain are to be inscribed upon the shaft, as well as upon the panels of the pedestal.

Funeral of a Volunteer.—Lt. Hamman, an officer of Col. Davis's regiment of Louisiana volunteers, who has been in ill health since his return from Mexico, died at his residence in this city, on Sunday night. His remains were followed to the grave by two companies of the Orleans Fusileers, the German Yagers and a number of the friends of the deceased soldier.—*Picayune.*

The Letters of Marque.—The Washington Union says:

"We understand, from indisputable authority, that a correspondence has recently taken place between the Spanish minister in Washington, and the Secretary of State, which renews the pledges of the two governments to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of 1799. We, on our part, have instructed our squadron to respect the rights of Spanish vessels, who are destined to any Mexican port, which may not happen to be blockaded, and without any contraband of war on board. Spain, on her part, pledges herself to observe the obligations of her treaty, and to prohibit Mexican privateers from using the privileges of the Spanish ports."

Robbery of Government Stores.—We learn from the St. Louis New Era that one of the United States trains, consisting of 30 wagons and 160 mules, *en route* for Santa Fe, filled with clothing, provisions, &c. was recently attacked on the plains, when about ten days' journey from Fort Leavenworth, by a body of Pawnee Indians, who robbed them of every thing they possessed. The mules and wagons were taken, and such articles as they did not want were destroyed. The Government train seems to have been but poorly provided with arms, there being but five guns in the company. The principal portion of the company proceeded on their journey on foot, in order to overtake a company that preceded them. Two of the men returned to Fort Leavenworth, from whom the above facts were obtained.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—A pleasing scene took place in front of Hartwell's Washington House, yesterday, in which Mr. Webster participated. The company of Light Guards, under the command of Captain Bennet, having volunteered to serve during the war with Mexico, and being equipped in undress uniform, marched to the Washington House, for the purpose of paying their respects to our great statesman. Mr. Webster appeared upon the balcony, and in a few brief and impressive words, thanked them for the call made upon him. They had volunteered to go to a strange land, to bear up the stars of our country, and maintain its honor. There might be difference of opinion relative to the cause of the war, but it being commenced, all must agree that it must be maintained. He charged them, wherever they went, to remember they were Americans—the countrymen of Washington—and he could not suggest to them a better rallying cry, than "Washington, our country, and our homes!" Repeating his acknowledgment of thanks, Mr. Webster bowed and retired, amid the cheers of the volunteers and of the crowd, which had gathered almost in a moment.

We learn that Lieut. Fremont, of the U. S. Army, has arrived in town for the purpose of mustering the North Carolina Volunteers into service. We are also informed that Gov. Graham has intimated that they (the Volunteers) will not be ready for service before the 1st of January.

Wilmington Journal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Dear Sir: That portion of Gov. Graham's Message referring to the conduct of the Legislature of Virginia, will of course attract the attention of every true North Carolinian. But those who have traded in Virginia and South Carolina, and have become familiar with the arrogance and tricks in trade practised upon our citizens in those States, will see the State now insulted only after the manner her citizens have frequently been individually. Those of our citizens who trade in Virginia never expect to receive for their produce as much as a citizen of Virginia will get in the same market for an article of same quality. I could mention many circumstances to prove this assertion, but one will probably illustrate it: It is well known that North Carolina tobacco does not sell as well in Virginia as that raised in that State. They say it is not so good. But a citizen of Virginia, who has a plantation on the Yadkin River and also several in Virginia, is in the habit of sending his N. Carolina tobacco, not directly to market, but unloads at his plantation in Virginia, and then sends all off together without letting it be known which was raised in North Carolina. I have often heard he invariably gets more for his Yadkin crops than for that raised on either of his Virginia farms; when his Yadkin neighbors may be in market at the same time, with an article equal to his best, but for which they are obliged to take far less. Many other instances might be given of the unfair dealings towards our citizens in the markets of Virginia, but let us inquire into some of the tricks of chivalry practised by the South Carolina free trade men upon our wagoners. If two planters, one from this State and the other a citizen of South Carolina, go to one of their markets at the same time, with an equal amount of cotton, say 30 bales each, of same quality and get 10 cents per lb. each, the North Carolinian will receive $9 less than his neighbor, for in weighing they will deduct 3 lbs., or 30 cents, for each North Carolina bale. When asked why they do this, the reply is—you live in North Carolina, and such is our law or custom. It is true that 3 lbs. cotton from a bale, or 3 lbs. flour from a barrel, are small matters; and so would 3 lbs. bacon from 100 lbs. be a trifle to lose; but where several thousand bales or barrels are considered, 3 lbs. for each will make a large amount, and it is extortion, unjust, dishonest. The farmers in the Western part of our State feel these burdens most, but it is a stigma upon the whole State,—a disgrace that should not be longer tolerated. I for one heartily respond to the right conclusion of our excellent Governor:—"It also suggests the necessity of improvements of our own which shall break any such dependence (where it may exist,) as far as practicable, and place the State in a posture at all times to vindicate the public justice, as must needs be done at any sacrifice."

What is it that causes our citizens to return to those markets after such treatment? *Necessity.* The formidable barriers presented to transportation by the Uwharie mountains, and the sand hills between that river and the Cape Fear, render an outlet from the Yadkin and Catawba to the Atlantic coast of North Carolina very difficult. Many attempts have been made to obviate these difficulties, but heretofore without success. Public attention has recently been called to this subject again by an article published in the Salisbury Watchman; could that plan be accomplished, the citizens of North Carolina would at once be freed from that state of dependence they now feel in other markets, and three distinct portions of North Carolina, each in itself the wealthiest of its kind in the Union, from almost a state of commercial oblivion, would at once feel all the benefits of trade and commerce. The three interests above alluded to are, the Catawba and Yadkin lands for agriculture, the Uwharie country for gold and other minerals, and the sand hills for naval stores. Besides, the manufacturing interests would be greatly benefited, for there is no country better supplied with water power than Little River of Cumberland and its tributaries. The plan proposed would give to North Carolina an inland communication, by water, probably more than 500 miles long, extending from the mountains, in her N. W. limits, to the Atlantic, on her S. E. shore, a distance almost equal to any canal now in existence; and such are the natural advantages on this route, that a cut, of about 40 or 50 miles canal, would be almost the whole cost of the undertaking;—for on the 200 miles of the Yadkin contemplated to be used, there is but one shoal that has fall sufficient to give a four ft. head to machinery, and probably nine-tenths of the other shoals would at once be navigable without a dollar's expense, if the fish laws now in existence were enforced, and a sluice opened through the fish-trap dams in the main current of the river. The whole extent of the Yadkin River, from the head of Flat Swamp Shoals to the mountains, is so destitute of fall, that no machinery of value has ever been erected upon it. Below the Flat Swamp, the River falls over a succession of shoals formed by Flat Swamp and Ball Mountain and other hills, embracing the distance of about 25 miles to the head of the Narrows. From the Narrows to the South Carolina line, the Pee Dee would be exceedingly difficult to navigate, owing to the Grassy Islands and the many other shoals in that part of the River. But suppose the Pee Dee could be rendered navigable (which, however, all engineers who have investigated the subject have reported unfavorably on,) what would be the inducement the N. C. farmer would receive in the markets of S. Carolina, when the whole of his produce would be forced there? Would they adhere to the three pound tariff? If, after a survey, it should be ascertained that the cost of a canal from the foot of convenient navigation on the Yadkin to the head of Little River in Moore county, would be equal to the cost of a similar distance on any part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or any other canal now in operation, would it not be wisdom to construct it, as observed in the Editorial of your paper a few weeks since, "let it cost what it may," when the whole of the remaining distance, say about 450 miles, is almost naturally navigable?

Another circumstance, to which it may not be improper to allude, but one that ought not to have undue weight in determining on this matter, is the fact, that the whole of the 40 miles of canal would pass through a rich gold region of country, with all the external appearances that have been discovered in the vicinity of the richest mines now operated upon in Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, Montgomery, or Moore counties.

In all the water courses that would be crossed, gold, to a greater or less degree, has already been discovered; the hills through which the cut would be made present all the geological and mineralogical formations that are found on the gold lands of those counties above alluded to. It is, therefore, a reasonable presumption, that in making a cut of forty miles, a vein or veins would be discovered of equal value with the Silver mine in Rowan, the Washington mine in Davidson, the Cagle mine in Moore, or many others which might be named, and any one of which would yield good enough to accomplish a large portion of the undertaking. If, however, for a safe calculation, we leave the gold, the oil or mineral section entirely out of the question, the agricultural and naval store sections thus made would pay for the undertaking; for whilst the agricultural portion is paralyzed for the want of a proper outlet or market for her surplus provisions, a large portion of the naval store section cannot be cultivated upon for the want of an easy communication with such parts of the country as could supply it with food, and if the navigation was completed, Factories of Cotton and other materials would be erected so thick upon Little River and its tributaries, as to afford a market for most of the produce of that stream to the other for the produce of the back country.

Can there be a doubt as to the profitableness of the stock, when upland fields in the back country which were cleared before the Revolutionary war, and have been in constant cultivation since, produced, this last season, without manure, upwards of forty bushels of corn to the acre. It is seen that produce from the back country to the Cape Fear market has been less abundant for some years past than heretofore; this is not because they cannot make a surplus in that country, but the erection of a number of Cotton Factories there consumes that article in its raw state; but the manufactured articles beginning to seek an outlet to the Ocean through our ports and those of the adjoining States; and can it be wondered at that they, and we on have not been brought together in circumstances can be erected where the hauling of goods cost more than the sale of the entire load, in consequence of meeting with N. Carolina and Western articles of the same kind, that had the advantage of water transportation. Should the Legislature grant a liberal charter, and make an appropriation for a survey on this route, there is no doubt of a favorable report being made by the engineers, the stock will be taken with avidity and the work executed with energy.

W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Fayetteville.

SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSIONS, TIRZA CHURCH, Saturday, 26th Sept. 1846.

A resolution, recommending to the patronage of the friends of Female Education, the literary institution, known as the "Floral College," was submitted, and being read, was unanimously adopted, and is as follows, viz:

Resolved, That this Presbytery have observed with pleasure, for some time past, the growing prosperity of the "Floral College," an Institution located within our bounds, for the instruction of young ladies, and containing, to the rising generation, the benefits of an accomplished education; And, although this institution is in no way connected with this Presbytery, or with the Presbyterian Church, or with any other denomination of christians, but governed by an Independent Board of Trustees; yet, feeling a strong desire for an increased interest in the cause of education generally, and especially of female education, we do most cordially, recommend the "Floral College" to the patronage of parents, and of others having charge of the education of young females, as an institution, affording facilities for the intellectual, moral, and ornamental training of the female mind; which entitle it to the liberal patronage of our community.

Ordered, that the Stated Clerk furnish, for insertion in each of the Newspapers published in Fayetteville, an authentic copy of the above resolution.

A true extract from the minutes.

COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

A Good Rule Works Both Ways.—If the Polk Administration and the Tariff of 1846 raised the price of breadstuffs last month, what has reduced it now?

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30—Brig Amethyst from New York. Dec. 1—Brig Josephine from Guadaloupe; Schr. Marion from Little River. 2—Brigs Charlotte from Marie Galante, Belle from New York, Angeline from Martinique; Schr. R. W. Brown from New York; Barque Dudley from Guadaloupe. 3—Br. Brig Juliet from Trinidad; Brigs Snow from Porto Rico, John Colby from Guadaloupe, Mary Purnell from Martinique, Uzado from St. Thomas, Cardenas from St. Pierre.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John McInnis is fully authorized to collect all claims due the concern, and discharge all its liabilities. All those indebted to the firm will please call and settle by the first day of January next.

JOHN McINNIS.
P. McEACHIN.

Dec'r, 1st, 1846.

The Subscriber will carry on the Mercantile business at the same place as before the dissolution.

P. McEACHIN.

Dec'r. 1st, 1846. 40-2w

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Jan. 1845.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

There are so many "certain cures" for coughs, colds, and even consumptions, that we are sometimes disposed to question the efficacy of any of them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputation, at 138 Washington Street, has the agency of an article called Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seems to have won for itself a good reputation where ever it has been introduced. We have seen letters from various parts of New England, from persons of the highest standing in the places where they reside, bearing testimony to the benefit themselves or friends had received from a trial of its properties.

Extract from a letter dated

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1845.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity informs us, that his brother had been confined to his bed for weeks with some species of cough, that baffled the skill of several eminent physicians, and by the use of two bottles of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

he has been restored to perfect health, and he is now "a fat and hearty man."

ROSSER & ANDERSON, Druggists.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 8, 1846.

THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—We have been looking with some anxiety for the movements of the [illegible] Companies selected last Summer out of the [illegible] which volunteered for a year's service in the war with Mexico. It happens that the first report comes to us from the thorough Locofoco county of Caswell. And what is that report? Why [illegible] of the entire Company, only THREE MEN have been found who consent to go under the new [illegible] offered by the War Department, viz: service during the war, (be it one year or five.)

The Milton Chronicle gives an amusing account of the affair. Out of about 80 men, only 23 appeared at the call of the Captain. 20 are said to have removed from the State, and about 40 did not attend the muster—many of these, however, sent word to the Captain to strike their names off. The Chronicle adds,—

"Reading the calling of the Volunteers' names we were a little amused. There was some hissing and pretty considerable dissatisfaction expressed by a few spectators as each Volunteer ordered his name to be struck off. We would give a pewter [illegible] to know that fellow who stood by our side and had a duck-fit every time he heard "strike my name off" come from a Volunteer. We'll be bound that we would cause his wife to brandish a broomstick about his head. This fellow saluted [illegible] 'strenging.' Volunteers with groans and hisses [illegible] indeed his heart seemed to 'bleed great drops of blood'—when we whispered a secret in his ear, to wit, that as the backing out of volunteers pained him so exceedingly, there was plenty of room on the volunteer list for his name, and that he ought to "back up" to the war. What think you was his reply? Shrugging up his shoulders after the fashion of an electric shock, he exclaimed "Oh that I had no wife! I'd go to fight Mexico in a [illegible]." He then asked us if we intended to volunteer. To which we replied that but for "wife" [illegible] wouldn't have been a grease spot left of Mexico by this time—that we would have gone [illegible] when the war first began, and just knock'd [illegible] into a cock'd hat. The fact is we never knew as many married in so small a crowd before—we may have seen as many, but if we ever did we don't know it. Pretty nigh all of us at the meeting were, and of course still are, married men, and [illegible] complaining about wives being in our [illegible] of Volunteering will hardly be heard again [illegible] exactly if our wives keep in hearing distance."

The Editor concludes by calling on the men of [illegible] to be off to Mexico—promising himself [illegible] and take care of the women."

We are satisfied, as we said a fortnight ago, that the Regiment will have to be raised by several [illegible] uniting to form a company. And those Locofocos who sneered at us for the remark, are [illegible] for its justification to the perfectly natural [illegible] of their own friends in Caswell.

We observe a call upon Edgecombe for that Company which volunteered *after* Gov. Graham had made up the Regiment by lot. Will the Democracy of that county show themselves now? We [illegible] see.

P. S.—The Salisbury Watchman says that a large number of the Rowan Company have given [illegible] their names, and there seems to be a fair prospect of making up a Company.

It is reported that Gov. Graham has appointed Gen. Dockery Colonel of the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers—a report which must be untrue, since the Governor doubted as to the mode by which the Field Officers were to be appointed, and referred the question to the Legislature, which now has before it a proposition to have them elected by the other Commissioned officers of the Regiment.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from the Columbia Chronicle, that a full Company has been raised in Charleston, and that Companies are [illegible] formed in Columbia, Chester, Kershaw, [illegible] Sumter. The City Council of Columbia [illegible] $2,000 to aid in equipping the volunteers [illegible] that town, and it was proposed in the Legislature to appropriate $20,000 on behalf of the State for the whole Regiment.

Mr. Henry Davis, a wealthy and respectable [illegible] of Columbia, had offered $20 a piece [illegible] to join the Columbia Company.

The town of Petersburg, Va. has voted $2000 [illegible] the aid of the company from that place.

LIEUT. HOSKINS.—*A Suggestion.*—Most of our readers remember, doubtless, that during the war of 1812, two gallant and distinguished officers from North Carolina fell a sacrifice to their country's cause—Colonel FORSYTH of the Army, and Captain BLAKELEY of the Navy. The former was [illegible] on the Canada frontier, thus closing a most gallant and distinguished career;—the latter was supposed to have gone down in his ship, after a desperate battle with a greatly superior force, rather than surrender. The Legislature of North Carolina generously adopted an infant and only child of each,—a resolution which was faithfully carried into execution by annual appropriations for the education of those children of the State, until the untimely death of young FORSYTH, and the maturity and marriage of the daughter of BLAKELEY. Probably no act of the Legislature ever gained for our State *more* credit, both at home and abroad, than this. It was even the subject of commendation in England.

In view of the example thus set in 1815, we would call attention to the fact, that Lieut. Hoskins, a native of this State, who fell at the glorious [illegible] of Monterey, has, like the others, left an infant and only child. We know nothing of the circumstances in which he has left his bereaved family, nor do we think that important to the question. But we do think that the Legislature would do honor to itself, and an act of justice to the memory of the gallant officer who gave his life for his country, by adopting his child.

The Locofoco papers are endeavoring to rouse the [illegible] the Whigs of the Eastern and Western sections of the State against the late appointments of Senators, because the supposed claims of those sections were not consulted by taking one Senator from the West and the other from the East. The sincerity of this plea may be judged by the fact, that the Locos themselves entirely disregarded such claims, by voting for Biggs and McKay, both Eastern men.

AMUSING.—The Wilmington Journal is perfectly horrified at the "unparalleled act of disgraceful injustice," viz: Mr. Rayner's bill to re-district the State. It calls down "execrations upon the heads of its authors"; says "the State is Gerrymandered"; refers to the Map to show it; and says the scheme gives to the Democrats just *two* Districts out of the nine in the State."

Well now, supposing all this were true, (as it is not,) let us ask the Journal, when it gets cool, and becomes able to "write with patience on the subject," to figure us out this sum: If a Democratic *minority* be entitled to five, and even six, out of the nine Districts, how many is a Whig *majority* entitled to? Believing that he will find some difficulty in arriving at a fair answer, we will give [illegible] our opinion, that if the Whigs were to act with the same disregard of popular rights and justice, as was unblushingly manifested by the Locofocos who passed the Gerrymander of 1842, they would not leave the Locos a solitary member. That would be no greater wrong than they committed. But the Whigs are incapable of such an act.

It is not true that the Locos are allowed but two Districts. By the admission of the Standard, they have three Districts certain, to say nothing of the Edenton District, which Biggs now represents.

It is not true that the State is Gerrymandered, and it should call up a blush upon the cheeks of those who sustained the act of 1842 to say so. Let any one point to a District in Mr. Rayner's bill which cuts the State in two, passing from the South Carolina line to within 20 miles of the Virginia line; or to a District which skirts along the border of the State for nearly 200 miles, from its center to the Tennessee line. When they can show such Districts in a Whig bill, then let them point to the Map: but not till then.

But the Journal must be deliberately quizzing its readers, as we infer from the following, which states as the highest conceivable "pitch of political profligacy"—what? why the putting Wilmington and Fayetteville in the same District! We confess that this association is far from being palatable to us, (for it leaves us weighed down by a Locofoco majority of 3000,) but we would like to know what constitutes its "profligacy"? The following is the quizzical passage to which we allude:—

"Just think of throwing the two largest commercial towns in the State (Wilmington and Fayetteville) into one district! Did ever political profligacy reach such a pitch before. If we were a member of the Legislature, before we would witness the perpetration of such an outrage upon her fair fame, we would resign our seat. What are our friends in the Legislature going to do in the emergency? We know they are bound hand and foot, but there is one alternative left. *We have just hinted at it.*"

A NEW BOOK ON NORTH CAROLINA.—We notice the publication in New York of a work which is thus (correctly, as we have reason to know) described by the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:—

"*Sketches of North Carolina.* By Rev. W. H. Foote.

"We cannot but pronounce the title on the back of this volume in one sense a misnomer: it conveys a wrong idea of the contents of the book. The full title page is more explicit—"Sketches of North Carolina, historical and biographical, illustrative of the principles of a portion of her early settlers." Yet this is too indefinite to give the true character of the work, which is principally a history of Presbyterianism, its institutions and more eminent ministers in that state. The first three chapters are devoted to its general history, and the remaining thirty-three, with occasional digressions, are occupied by the history of the commencement, rise and progress of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, biographies of its prominent ornaments, proceedings of synods, &c. To the members of that church especially it must prove an interesting volume. It is full of biographical incidents, but is scarcely entitled, save for the reason that its subjects are North Carolinian, to be called "Sketches of North Carolina."

THE NEW TARIFF.—The Tariff of 1846 was passed, if we may believe the Locofocos, especially to benefit the farmers; and the late temporary rise in the price of flour was attributed directly to that act, although it was not then in operation. Now that flour has fallen again, more than a dollar a barrel, just as the act is going into operation, we hear not a word from those gentry about the effect of the tariff on the farmer's produce. The N. Y. Express says that in Dec. 1845, under the "black Whig Tariff," Flour was selling in that city at $6.62 to $7, wheat at $1.40 to $1.45. Now, they are worth $5.18 to $5.37, and $1.12 to $1.15.

SALT.—ANOTHER FREE TRADE NOTION KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.—Under the Tariff of 1846, and its reduced duty on Salt, the people were promised that necessary of life at a greatly reduced price. But what is the fact? We learn that sack salt is selling in Charleston by the cargo at $2, the price for some years past having been $1 to $1.50. In Cheraw we are told it has been sold at $4, instead of $1.62 to 1.75. And here the price is $3.00 instead of $1.75 to $2. Shall we attribute the rise to the new tariff? If we imitated the deceptive example of the Locofocos we certainly would; but we will not. There is a present scarcity of the article, perhaps owing in part to the indisposition to import it till after the reduced duty went into operation.

SUB-TREASURY WISDOM.—The government wished, a few days ago, to transfer $500,000 from N. York to New Orleans. The Banks of New York offered to place the specie funds in New Orleans for three-quarters of one per cent. But the Sub-Treasurer refused to give it, got the whole amount of specie from the Banks, principally without counting the packages as marked, and despatched it to New Orleans by land and steamboats, subject to the delay, risk of robbery, shipwreck, &c. &c. The mere insurance would be more than the sum asked by the Banks. Under the old laws, the deposite banks transferred the funds to any point without a cent of expense to government. The loss on the present operation is estimated at several thousands of dollars.

Another.—A government officer at Augusta, Geo. had a draft on Charleston for $800, which he was forbidden to dispose of under par. He could have sold it at Augusta for $798, but was obliged to proceed to Charleston to collect it, at an expense of about $20.

Such are some of the blessings of the Sub-Treasury.

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY.—The Union and its followers are moving heaven and earth to persuade themselves and the people, that the Whigs are inimical to their own country because they dare to open their lips in condemnation of the unconstitutional manner in which the country has been involved in the present war. They wish to throw entirely in the shade the support which the Whigs give to the *country*, and to arraign them as guilty of treason for opposing Polk and his despotic acts. They make one grand mistake,—forgetting that not only all the Whigs but a large portion of the Locos also are dissatisfied with the war and with those who unnecessarily brought it on.

The Union lately said,—

"Such is this war thus far. In rallying to oppose it, the Federalists make war upon the patriotic feeling of the country. In denouncing as insufficient causes the outrages which produced it, these same men—the worthy successors of the Federalists of 1812—avow themselves insensible to their country's humiliation, and proclaim themselves to be THE PARTY OF NATIONAL DISGRACE!"

On this the Baltimore American remarks,—

"Such charges as these in the 'Union' prove nothing so much as the poverty of its own resources. Language of this sort falls flat and stale.—The readers of the official paper, in this community and elsewhere, who know how all political distinctions were forgotten when the summons came for volunteers to the field, will escape from a feeling of indignation at the sight of the paragraph above quoted only by passing it hastily, in a sort of compromise between an instinctive impulse of disgust and the force of political predilections. What honest man, who gave his vote for Mr. Polk, will listen to the calumny which denounces the whigs as 'the Party of National Disgrace,' when he knows that his own son, and the son of his whig neighbor and friends, stood side by side at Monterey? There is blood enough already shed in this war under the national standard, by gallant men cherishing the name and the principles of their revolutionary fathers, to cry from the ground against so foul an imputation, and to reflect its own color upon the faces of the calumniators who may yet retain the faculty of blushing.

"But it is painful to recognise, even by allusion, the existence of any political divisions or party designations when the cause of the country against a foreign enemy is involved. These allusions are compelled by such direct and unqualified charges as the official paper chooses to give forth. We may undertake, however, to say that the whigs, with or without denunciation from official sources, will adhere to the cause of their country both against foes abroad and an incompetent administration at home. They will justify no clandestine intrigues with a Mexican chief, no inglorious shuffling out of difficulties rashly brought on yet actually existing. They will do their best to terminate this war honorably and advantageously, and they will rejoice when it is over."

THE WAYS AND MEANS.—In our last we published an abstract of the Comptroller's Report, showing the amounts and sources of the Receipts and payments at the State Treasury. We have since seen the Report of the Public Treasurer, which is, in the main, but a statement of the same facts for the two years since the meeting of the last Legislature. At the close of the Report, however, we find the following important estimates for the next two years. And we are glad to find it shown, that the State will be enabled to meet all its probable liabilities for the two years, including $143,640 of principal and interest of the Raleigh and Gaston debt, without any loan except one of $68,500 from the Literary Fund. Of this amount, we suppose that $60,000 will have to be collected within the two years from the individuals indebted to that Fund. The following is the portion of Major Hinton's Report to which we have referred.

"It will be necessary to take into your consideration the demands on the Treasury for the next two years over and above the ordinary expenses, and to provide the means of meeting them. These demands all arise from liabilities for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and may be stated as follows:—The State endorsed for the Company at one time, Bonds to the amount of $500,000, and at another $300,000 more. Of the last issue $13,000 were not used, and therefore that sum is to be subtracted from the State's liabilities. Two instalments of $30,000 each have been also paid heretofore on the latter class of Bonds, so as to reduce the amount due on them to $227,000, and therefore the total value to $727,000. As it is yet uncertain what disposition the Legislature will make of the Rail Road, or what recoveries will be obtained from Stockholders and Subscribers, on their individual obligations, and at what time any aid to the Treasury may be expected from these sources, it is important to ascertain the liabilities to be met before the next session of the Legislature, and the resources at our command for that purpose. There will fall due—

1847,		
Jan'y 1.	3d payment of the Principal of the Bonds issued in 1841,	$30,000 00
"	Interest 6 mo on $727,000,	21,810 00
July 1.	" " " " 697,000,	20,910 00
1848,		
Jan'y 1.	4th payment of Principal on said Bonds,	30,000 00
"	Interest 6 mo on $697,000,	20,910 00
July 1.	" " " " 667,000,	20,010 00
		143,640 00

The ordinary expenses on an average for the last 10 years are $67,500 per year, which being doubled for two years, is	$135,000 00
Making the whole liabilities for two years,	$278,640 00
Add for interest on loans proposed to be made from the Literary Board of $68,500 00 on Rail Road Bonds now held by that Board and due 1st January 1847, and interest on say $60,000 on bonds and notes of individuals proposed to be borrowed from the same,	[illegible]
Making an aggregate of	[illegible]

The receipts into the Treasury may be estimated as follows:—

From present sources and rates of Revenue from taxes for two years,	$172,000 00
Estimates of profits of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, 12 mo. per annum,	24,000 00
Rail Road bonds belonging to the Literary Board and due the 1st January 1847, which it is proposed to borrow,	[illegible]
Bonds and notes of individuals to be taken on loan, say	60,000 00
	$294,500 00

Making a low estimate of the increase of Revenue from a new assessment of lands, and a better listing of polls, and an increased income from new objects of taxation, it is supposed that there can be readily raised a sufficient amount to meet the balance between the above sum of [illegible], and $294,500 of means.

By virtue of authority given by the last Legislature to borrow money to meet the liabilities of the State, the Public Treasurer, my predecessor, in January 1845, borrowed of the Bank of Cape Fear, [illegible], the interest on which has been paid semi-annually. That Institution, by its Charter, is bound to loan the State, upon a notice of three months, any amount not exceeding $150,000. It is with the Legislature to say whether steps shall be taken to pay off this debt. If they should determine to pay a part or the whole, then additional means must be provided for that purpose.

That portion of the Public Revenue accounted for by the Sheriffs, has been as usual, in every instance, paid into the Public Treasury within the period prescribed by law.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES L. HINTON,
Public Treasurer."

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.—The following liberal and sensible remarks are from the Richmond Times, one of the most able among the very able Whig Press of that State:—

"*North Carolina and Virginia.*—We deem it proper, for the information of our readers, to extract from the late excellent Message of Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, his remarks upon a law passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, at its last session, providing for the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, under very peculiar conditions. It will be recollected that, in this law, extraordinary pains were taken to prevent the State of N. Carolina, or any corporation under its authority, from becoming the purchaser of the road; and as if this invidious exclusion of a single neighbouring State from the privileges of the act were not a breach of comity sufficiently rude, it was further attempted to interfere with the unquestionable rights of that State over the portion of the Petersburg railroad which lies within her borders. The indignation, manifested by Gov. Graham, at the enactment of the law in question, we must say, is, in our opinion, not less just than natural. North Carolina had given no sort of provocation for the course of our legislature, and if she shall now seek as Gov. Graham advises, to withhold from our towns the advantages, which she has heretofore very liberally extended to them, it will be the legitimate result of our offensive and unneighbourly legislation.

"But whilst the law of Virginia is fairly open to an interpretation so unfavorable, it is proper to say that the majority of the Legislature were probably not aware of the construction which it would necessarily receive. We are convinced there was no intention of giving umbrage to North Carolina on the part of the greater number of those who voted for the law, who considered themselves as merely approving the sale of the railroad; and we trust the people of our sister State will, upon reflection, be persuaded that the people of Virginia have not harboured the unworthy design of gratuitously offending them."

This is what we had a right to expect from Virginia. But our friend of the Petersburg Intelligencer looks at the subject in an entirely different light. He "justifies" the most offensive provision of the act, in a long article to which we would reply if we had space and time. We must say, however, that we meant in no offensive sense to the Editor, the remark, that his account of the way in which Mr. Watts's amendment was incorporated in the bill did not furnish *all* the facts. The uncontradicted statement of Mr. Watts shows that beyond dispute. The Editor has set us right, however, in one particular. Without having the Virginia act before us, we remarked, in our last, that it provided against a forfeiture of the Rail Road charter for any act already done or that might hereafter be done. This was a mistake. The provision was, "for an act heretofore done or omitted to be done." This is not so sweeping a clause as our memory led us to believe, though it is scarcely less offensive. It merely grants *absolution* for past sins, not *indulgence* for the future.

We beg to decline the suggestion of our friend of the Intelligencer that our State Rights opinions should carry us to South Carolina. The good fates preserve us from such a calamity, or the equally dreaded one of embracing the abstractions of Virginia. The right path is always found between the two extremes.

REPORTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5.

The past week has been a very busy and quite exciting one with our Legislature. Several most important measures have been introduced and discussed, and the debates which they have elicited, have shown that we have, in both branches of the General Assembly, men distinguished for their clear-sighted and forcible reasoning, as well as discerning and statesman-like judgment; while, on the other hand, the spirit evinced by some of our Legislators, has shown that they were governed by the most narrow-minded, contracted, baneful party demagogism, that ever disgraced a Legislative Assembly. It is truly to be lamented, that members, sent to the Capital to transact business for the welfare of the State, cannot divest themselves of their bitter party prejudices, and consult together for the advantage of our common mother, coolly and without partizan bias;—but the spirit evinced by Messrs. Thompson of Wake, Wilson of Edgecombe, and others in the Senate, during the last week, are unmistakeable evidences, that their party predilections govern them in their actions, more than motives of patriotism or a wish to serve the interests of the State. I allude, by these remarks, to an amendment to the Charlotte and Camden R. R. Bill, offered by Mr. Thompson, making the individual Stockholders liable for the debts of the corporation. I am sorry indeed, that Wake county is represented in the Senate by one who advances such niggardly and unpatriotic sentiments. That such a spirit should receive countenance in Edgecombe, is not at all astonishing; but that one, representing the intelligent metropolitan county of the State, should exhibit such a feeling of injustice, and a disposition to retard and cripple the old North State in her noble efforts to recover her exhausted and exhausting energies by means of laudable and praise-worthy works of Internal Improvement, is truly humiliating to many of her better meaning citizens. But, thanks to that magnanimous and liberal spirit which prevailed, his efforts to engraft upon the Bill the suicidal amendment which he introduced, proved abortive, and by a vote of 29 to 19 was consigned to the Tomb of the Capulets.

It was truly refreshing, after hearing such a narrow, illiberal amendment read, to listen to the magnanimous and patriotic strains which fell from the gentlemen who opposed this illiberal and unjust proposition; and I am proud to say that the Senator from Cumberland was one who denounced it in no measured terms. It would have roused your State pride and done your heart good, to have listened to the eloquent, manly and patriotic remarks of the gifted Senator from Orange, Mr. Waddell, when he appealed to the mover to withdraw the abominable amendment. But, oh! the stubbornness of ignorance and the infatuation of party jealousy and prejudice—he refused; but he must have the hide of a rhinoceros if he does not smart for many a day, under the castigation he received on that occasion. I wish I were able to give you some idea of Mr. Waddell's remarks—I have not heard any thing that so stirred up my native pride, and roused my condemnation of the miserable, narrow policy of some of our would-be statesmen in relation to works of Internal Improvement in the State, for many a year.

Messrs. Patterson of Wilkes, Ashe of New Hanover, Cameron of Cumberland, Francis of Haywood, and Gilmer of Guilford, all opposed and denounced the amendment, as engendered by a spirit of prejudice and illiberality unbecoming this enlightened day and generation. Really, the Senators from Wake are famous for having reckless and unpopular ideas—for the disastrous predecessor of Mr. Thompson had the honor of introducing a certain Bill once in that body, which received one vote, and that his own. If this amendment is the best specimen of the present incumbent's views of enlightened and liberal legislation, I hope we shall hear nothing more from him this Session. But I must hasten on to give you something of a detailed account of the Legislative action for the last three days.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Ehringhaus, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill to regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Regiments of Volunteers called into the service of the U. S.; which was ordered to lie on the table. This Bill provides for their appointment by the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment.

Mr. Patterson introduced the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be requested to communicate to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, a condensed statement, exhibiting at one view the amount of Bank, Rail Road, Turnpike and Navigation stocks, owned by the State, together with their present or last ascertained value, with the average annual dividend, if any, received therefrom for the last three years; also, to what particular fund the said stocks belong or to which the dividends may be appropriated.

Resolved, further, That the Public Treasurer be requested to furnish a like statement, showing the amount of liabilities of the State on account of endorsements for Rail Road Companies, the periods at which those liabilities become due, together with the amount falling due at each specific period.

Mr. Ashe presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on Finance be instructed to report on the expediency of laying a State Tax on all ships and vessels propelled by steam or sail, whether at home or abroad, all public stocks, securities, stocks in turnpikes, ferries and bridges, and in all moneyed corporations, whether within or without the State, and all moneys at interest, due the person to be taxed more than they pay interest for, as due from others to them, whether the money on which the interest is paid is due either within or without the State.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the Resolution, by inserting the words "*owned by citizens of this State*," after the words "steam or sail"; which was agreed to, and the Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Bill to enable the people of Stanly to restore their Papers and Records, was read the second time. The Senate then balloted as follows for Attorney General—Whitaker 23, Stanly 10, Moore 10, Scattering 6. No election. The Bill to establish a Term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, was amended, and passed its second reading. The Governor sent in the Report of the Survey made by Dr. Mitchell for a Turnpike from Raleigh to Buncombe, which was referred and ordered to be printed. The Senate then took up the Bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Camden R. R. Co., which being read the third time, Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe moved the following amendments:

Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of said Company shall not commence work on said Road, until one-half the amount of Stock hereby authorised to be subscribed, shall be actually paid in, and the whole amount of debts due by said Company at any one time, shall not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the Capital Stock paid in.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of said Company, to report the amount of Stock so subscribed and paid in, and annually, on the first Monday in November in each and every year, the amount of debts due by said Company, to the Governors of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively; which they shall cause to be published in one or more newspapers in the cities of Raleigh and Charleston.

Upon these amendments being offered, a spirited and somewhat acrimonious debate arose. Mr. Francis denounced them as the same in spirit as Mr. Thompson's, and designed to defeat the Bill. Mr. Wilson said that his constituents had *yet to learn* why these soulless, irresponsible corporations should not pay their debts as well as individuals, or something to that amount, and he did not see why gentlemen should object to placing all the necessary restraints and safe-guards around them. He also made an allusion to Mr. Francis's obstinacy in refusing to answer some interrogatories propounded to him the other day. This seemed to raise the ire of this usually good-tempered gentleman, and the way he gave the Senator from Edgecombe "unmitigated goss," was a caution to all green 'uns who may in future wish to run a tilt against him. He told Mr. W. that his constituents had a great many things "yet to learn," and a majority of them, perhaps, their letters. That he represented a dark and benighted County in the State, who could not "learn" the benefits that would flow from the School Law, until they were told that if they did not accept their share of the fund, it would be distributed among those Counties who were capable of appreciating its beneficent designs. The fear of losing the money had "learned" them what they never would have "learned" by their intelligence or discernment. Before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Thursday.*—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, introduced the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 34th section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Statutes, as to impose a penalty of $50 for failing to comply with the requisitions of said section; and of so amending the 84th section of said chapter as to reduce the penalty therein named to $200, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill making it the duty of the several Clerks of the County Courts of this State, to return to the Comptroller at the same time he makes his other return to the same officer, a list of securities to his Bond, under a penalty of $400.

Mr. Wellborne introduced three Resolutions, instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the propriety of taxing the following subjects: All stock in trade; all money on hand; money at interest; gold and silver watches; furniture, pleasure carriages, saddle horses, &c.; and into the expediency of reducing the tax on land and poll taxables; and into the expediency of issuing $750,000 of Treasury Notes. The resolutions were adopted.

Bills introduced and passed first reading, and referred appropriately.—Mr. Wilder, to amend Act incorporating Mutual Insurance Co. of N. C. Mr. Hall, to establish the Commercial Bank at Wilmington. Mr. Palmer, to repeal an Act giving the County Courts of Stanly two Jury Terms, &c. Mr. Hicks, relative to the vacant and unsurveyed lands of Macon County. Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, to amend Revised Statutes concerning the power and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, &c. Mr. Baxter, concerning Supreme and Superior Courts, &c.

Resolutions adopted.—By Mr. Martin, instructing Committee on Propositions and Grievances to inquire into the expediency of amending the Laws respecting Pedlars, &c. By Mr. Stone, instructing Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary relative to taking Clerk's Bonds, &c.

Reports from Committees.—Mr. Baxter, from Select Committee on the Bill to divide the State into nine Judicial Districts, reported unfavorably; Bill laid on the table. Mr. Gilliam, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the Bill to extend the provisions of an Act for the relief of purchasers of Land sold for Taxes in Haywood and Henderson, to Buncombe County: Bill passed second reading. Mr. Ellis, from same Committee, unfavorably on the Bill for the relief of securities; laid on the table. Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Bill to increase the tax on Land Pedlars. Mr. Mebane, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported with an amendment, the Resolution in favor of the Clerk of the County Court of Duplin, which was concurred in, and the Bill passed its second reading.

The rest of the sitting was occupied in balloting for Attorney General, and discussing the reduction of Tax on Billiard Tables.

SENATE.—*Friday.*—A number of private, individual Bills, were acted on at the opening of the Senate, which are entirely uninteresting to your readers.

Mr. Street, from Select Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a Bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of Turpentine. Ordered to lie on the table. The Bill to regulate the distribution of the Public Arms was read third time and passed. Mr. Ehringhaus presented a Bill to regulate the removal of hands liable to work on Public Roads, from one Road to another. Passed first reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the consideration of the amendments proposed by Mr. Wilson to the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Co.; and after some time spent in discussing the same, the Bill and amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

Three unsuccessful ballotings were then had for Attorney General.

The Bill providing for the holding of a Term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, was read the third time and passed—the Speaker carrying the Bill by his casting vote—Yeas 22, Nays 22. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Bank of Cape Fear, which was ordered to be printed.

The proposition of the Senate to print and refer Dr. Mitchell's Report of his Survey for a Turnpike, &c. was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a change in the Judiciary System.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, a Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Britton, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject of altering the time of holding Elections in the State, reported a Bill thereon, which was made the order of the day for Monday week, the 14th inst.

Mr. Rayner, from the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject, reported without amendment, the Bill referred to them, re-modelling the Congressional Districts of this State; which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Bill to establish a Depot of Arms at Newbern, passed its second reading.

The House balloted three times during the day for Attorney General, which resulted in no choice.

The Bill to reduce the Tax on Billiard Tables was taken up, and was undergoing discussion, when a motion was made and carried for adjournment.

Mr. Jennings Piggott, of Carteret, appeared, and was qualified, and took his seat.

Some other private business was transacted, which it is unnecessary to detail.

RALEIGH, December 7, 1846.

There was considerable debate in both Houses on Saturday last, which gave more than usual interest to their proceedings. In the Senate, the Bill for the incorporation of the Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Co. came up on its final passage, when Messrs. Waddell of Orange, Gilmer of Guilford, and others, entertained the Senate with speeches, abounding with argument and true eloquence, which would do honor to any deliberative body in the Union. If, after the withering rebukes which Messrs. Thompson of Wake, Wilson of Edgecombe, and others, received on that occasion, they can still hold up their heads and support such narrow-minded and illiberal notions as they have advanced within the last few days, then indeed may it be said of them—"they are joined to their idols." The amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson was *rejected*, and the Bill passed its third and last reading. The Bill to erect a new county by the name of *Gaston*, also passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

There was a singular incident occurred in the Senate on Friday, upon the Bill for holding one Term of the Supreme Court, annually, in the West. When the question was taken, there were 20 who voted *for* the Bill and 20 *against*. Before the Clerk had announced the vote, a Senator came in and desired to vote on the Bill. He was allowed to do so, and he voted *nay*. This put the opponents of the Bill in great glee, as it at once defeated the measure. But before the Clerk had finished the reading of the *ayes* and *noes*, another Senator came in and voted *aye*, and put a stop to the chucklings of the negatives at once. Then another came, and voted *nay*, which again put them in spirits; but another stepping in, voted *aye*, and the Clerk announced the vote as—ayes 22, nays 22. The Speaker having the casting vote, gave it in the affirmative, and saved the bill.

Several bills of a purely private character were acted on in the Senate; and several messages received from the House, the nature of which can be gleaned from the proceedings of the House.

In the House of Commons, on Saturday, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the bill for holding a Term of the Supreme Court in the West; which passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for Monday (to-day.) The Governor sent a message, transmitting the Report of the Literary Board, which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print. A balloting was had for Attorney General, which resulted in no election. A message was then sent to the Senate, proposing to vote again for Attorney General on Friday next.

Mr. Brower, from the select committee on that subject, reported a resolution, providing that the two Houses shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Commons on Monday (this day,) for the purpose of comparing the vote for Governor in August last. Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill referred to them, with an amendment, relative to the improvement of the navigation of Yadkin river; when the report and bill were ordered to be printed. Also, the bill to lay off a Road in Cherokee county, and to make an appropriation for the same. Quite an amusing debate arose on this bill, between Messrs. Wilson of Lincoln, and Hayes of Cherokee; the question being taken, it passed its second reading. Mr. Rayner presented a bill, providing for the apprehension of runaway slaves in the Great Dismal Swamp, and for other purposes; which after passing first reading, was ordered to be printed.

The question of reducing the Tax on Billiard Tables, was again taken up and thoroughly discussed; but finally, when the question was taken, the bill was *rejected* by a decided vote.

I hope to be able to announce the election of an Attorney General in my next. Indeed from what I have learned since Saturday, I have no doubt that the names of both Mr. Stanly and Mr. Moore will be withdrawn, and that of John Kerr, Esq. of Caswell, nominated in their stead.—Should this be the case, I can almost say with certainty, that he will be elected on the first balloting. I hope it may be so, for it would greatly conciliate matters among our friends, and at the same time be placing in the office, as I think, one of North Carolina's most talented sons—one who is capable, in every sense of the word, of defending and upholding the rights and dignity of the Commonwealth. I do not wish to be understood as speaking disparagingly of either Messrs. Stanly or Moore, either of whom, it is well known, would make distinguished and able advocates of the state's interests; but as it seems that neither of them *can* be elected, a reconciliation and adjustment of this perplexity could not be better effected, than by the election of that whole-souled Whig, John Kerr. And so it will be, I have not a doubt.

JUNIUS.

By this Morning's Mail.

PASSAGE OF OUR RAIL ROAD BILL THROUGH THE SENATE!—An endorsement on the way bill from Raleigh furnishes the gratifying information that the charter of the Metropolitan Rail Road passed its third reading in the Senate yesterday.

The Telegraph at Baltimore on Saturday night reported the Steamer in at Boston with 14 days later dates, but not a word was known of her news.

Ho for the War!—Young men are referred to the advertisement of Capt. BRADFORD, of the Army, in another column of this paper.

Extract from a private letter from
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d.

"The new loan of five millions is now being issued. The offices are overwhelmed with business, preparing for the meeting of Congress. Preparations are being silently made for the attack upon Vera Cruz. The siege train, which has been in preparation for five months, is now finished, and nearly all the Topographical Engineers are under orders for the Army. Gen. Scott will take the command in person. He is now *en route* to New Orleans. Government, I presume, will call for 30 to 40 millions, to be raised by loan."

The Alexandria Gazette says:

The Diplomatic circles have been engaged for some days past in an earnest discussion of the effect of the arrest of the French Consul at Monterey. The nature of his offence has not transpired, but there are apprehensions that it may lead to difficulty between the two nations. It is a question likely at least to lead to a long controversy.

IOWA.—It is at last settled that the Legislature stands Whigs 27, Locos 28, Independents 3. A prominent Iowa Democrat writes to the Chicago Democrat that he thinks the Independents will side with the Whigs.

HENRY CLAY.—The Lexington Observer says: "Mr. Clay leaves for New Orleans this morning, where he will probably remain until some time in March, when he will return home. Mr. C. is in excellent health and spirits, and is looking better, we think, than he has for the last ten years."

TEXAS.—The Congressional election in the State of Texas has resulted in the re-election of Messrs. T. Pilsbury and D. S. Kaufman, Locos.

THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.—The last Carolinian reads Mr. Calhoun a lesson for his ignorance of things of which the Editor thinks himself fully informed, as follows:—

"Mr. Calhoun might have saved himself the trouble of making a three column argument against the *General Ticket system* of electing Presidential electors, for within the last few years every State nearly, has dropped it and adopted the District system, and finally, the whig Congress of 1842, took the liberty of setting aside the Constitution of the U. States, (which says the Electors shall be appointed in each State, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct") and ordering the States to elect by District, that is, each Congressional District in the State to choose an elector from among the people of the District, and two from the State, at large, to represent the two Senators.—This law, however, is a sort of nullity on the Statute Book; for it was several years before all the States obeyed it, and South Carolina has not yet done it, but defies this *whig law*, made without and *against* authority."

If this had only been a quarrel between the Editor and Mr. Calhoun, we should have let them fight it out, feeling tolerably well assured that Mr. Calhoun is *nearly a match* for his adversary. But as the Whig Congress of 1842 is implicated, by the charge of setting aside the Constitution of the U. States, we feel constrained to defend that party by showing, that the Editor exhibits utter ignorance of the subject on which he writes. Instead of every State dropping the General Ticket System of electing Presidential Electors, exactly the reverse is the fact: every State but South Carolina has dropped the District System, and elects by General Ticket. Instead of the Whig Congress ordering the States to elect Electors by Districts, no such law was passed; but a law *was* passed in reference to *Congressional* Elections,—a law in accordance with the Constitution,—but a law which the House of Representatives itself nullified, though South Carolina and every other State in the Union now actually conforms to its reasonable and just requirements.

What a budget of blunders! what a blind leader of the blind!

In another part of the same paper there are some remarks on our Senators, in which Mr. Badger is used up in the following summary way:—

"Mr. Badger has an exalted opinion of his *wit*, and his powers of *ridicule*, which he generally mistakes for argument, or uses in place of argument, when in a tight place. But he is going now to a dangerous theatre to exhibit those exalted qualities."

The great dinner to Mr. Webster was given in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. About 400 persons sat down; and when the speaking commenced, 1500 ladies were admitted to the galleries. Mr. Webster spoke for four hours, on the Oregon and Mexican Questions, the Harbor Bill and Veto, the Protective System, Sub-Treasury, &c. His speech fills many columns of the Northern papers.

It will be recollected that the invitation to this dinner grew out of the Ingersoll slander. But it is remarkable that Mr. Webster did not dignify poor Ingersoll with the slightest allusion even.

LOSS OF STEAM BOATS.—Besides the awful loss of life by the wreck of the Atlantic, on Long Island Sound, we have to record a collision between the boats Sultana and Maria, on the Mississippi, by which the connection pipe of the Maria was broken, and 25 or 30 of her deck hands and deck passengers were scalded. 17 of them have died.

DIED.

At Pine Park, (his late residence) in this vicinity, on Friday last, HUGH CAMPBELL, Esq. in the 77th year of his age, regretted by many friends. He was a native of Scotland, but for 50 or 60 years past a citizen of this State, and was warmly attached to his adopted country. He was a judicious and liberal contributor to all such enterprises as were calculated to advance its prosperity. In him the community of Fayetteville has lost a most useful and enterprising member. His manners were dignified and polite, such as marked the gentleman of the olden time. In the prime of life he was wont to mingle much in society, and few men did so with more grace, or better acquitted themselves in discharging the rites of hospitality. He was, in fine, a gentleman.—*Com.*

In this County, on the 28th ult. Col. PETER McKELLAR, one of the most respectable citizens of this county.

In this county, on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE HOLMES, consort of Archibald Holmes, in the 53d year of her age,—a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

In Charlotte, on the 22d ult. WM. CARSON, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.

In Greensborough, on the 26th ult. Miss ELIZABETH M. McLEAN, eldest daughter of Jos. A. McLean, in the 21st year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Dec. 5.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with Goods for J M Gilvary & Co, J Hollingsworth, A W Steele, H & E J Lilly, J & T Waddill, E W Willkings, B Rose & Son, W McIntyre, J Johnson, and D Williams, of this town; and for W P Henley & Co, W[illegible] Sanders, Boner & Crist, Cog[illegible] Co, M[illegible] A Hunt, J A Witherspoon, [illegible] Salisbury, [illegible] Rich-mond Co, Little River C[illegible] Sessom, D Horne, H McNeill, I Carver, [illegible] interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 8.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8½ a 8¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$2½ a 3
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			15 "

REMARKS—Cotton 8½ to 8¾. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn plenty at 50 to 55. Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed 90 to 1 00. Sack Salt has advanced and price very irregular. We have not heard of any being sold above $2 50, though some are asking $3 per sack. Alum Salt 60.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has fallen to 2 40 a 2 45. Tar has also fallen to about 1 60. No change in price of Lumber and Timber. Shingles 2 50 to 2 75. Staves 13 25. Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 70 to 75.

CHERAW MARKET—Dec. 1.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 7 to 9. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8¼ to 9¼. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 50 to 62. Flour 4 50 to 5 50. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 45. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 2 50 to 2 75.

At Columbia, Cotton 8¾ to 8⅞.

At New York, there is a better feeling in Cotton, and an advance of ¼ cent has been realised. This arises from the certainty that the stock in England will prove to be less at the end of the year than for a year or two past. Uplands 8¾ to 10½. Flour 5 18 to 5 37. Corn 60 to 75.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 9¾.



WAR WITH MEXICO!

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED active, brave young men to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance Department for immediate departure.

In pay, provisions, and clothing, this Corps will be superior to any other yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly *in the advance*, where the hardest fighting may be expected.

The highest character for *courage* and *physical* ability will be required for admission. Apply to

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ord'ce com'dg N. C. Arsenal.

N. B. Two Dollars paid to citizens for each recruit they may procure. J. A. J. B.

NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS is now opening a choice selection of Seasonable GOODS, bought since the late reduction in prices, and can afford to sell them much lower than the fall prices. His stock consists of all kinds of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and may be found on Green Street, 3 doors from H. Leete's. Call soon and see for yourselves.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40-4w

DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE Subscriber has for sale a supply of the most approved Daguerreotype apparatus, consisting of Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing materials, &c. J. L. BRYAN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8.

BRICKS WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received for the delivery of FORTY THOUSAND hand burned BRICK. The Brick to be delivered at any designated points in Hay, Winslow, and Hillsborough Streets, subject to inspection.

Proposals to be submitted in writing, on or before the 15th of December, 1846.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Commissioner of Ward No. 4.

Dec. 4. 40-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the General Assembly of N. C. to incorporate Swift Island Manufacturing Co. in the County of Montgomery.

Dec. 4, 1846. 40-4w

Just Received, a supply of best quality SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEY and for sale at Liberty Point House, by

J. BROOKSBANK.

December 5, 1846. 40-3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property is offered for sale by private contract.

That desirable Plantation, formerly the residence of the late Hon. John Campbell, containing seven hundred acres of lively pine woods lands, of which about 200 acres have been under cultivation. The dwelling house is large and commodious, (nine good rooms,) and the out houses are very complete and in excellent order.

Also, that large tract of rich river land, known as the Carloss Place, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains about 1400 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

And, also, that other tract of rich river land, known as the Forlorn Hope, lying on the river Pee Dee. This tract contains six hundred acres, of which 200 acres are cleared. The land is very rich.

These three tracts will be sold either separately or together. The Carloss Place and Forlorn Hope join each other, and together would make one excellent plantation. The other plantation is in a very desirable situation, about ten miles from Bennettsville and three miles from Parnassus Post Office, Marlborough District, S. C.

The premises will be shown by Mr. Wiley M Jones, who lives at the residence, and all communications may be addressed to Messrs. Blakeney & Macfarlan, Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix, Cheraw, S. C., or to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., by whom the terms will be made known on application. Early application is requested, before the 1st of January if possible.

Cheraw, S. C. Dec'r 4, 1846. 40-3w

SALE OF A
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, & HEAVY GOODS, at Auction.

THE Stock of Rogers, Brothers & Co., No. 52 Market st., Philadelphia, will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 15th day of December 1846.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of—
Table Cutlery of all descriptions,
Spring " " "
Shoe and Butcher Knives; Razors, Scissors, and Shears,
Edge Tools of all kinds,
Files " " "
Hand, Pannel, and Back Saws,
Snuffers, Spectacles, Thimbles, Awls,
Iron and Britannia Tea and Table Spoons,
Brass, Chamber, and Iron Candlesticks,
Straight and Neck'd Round Bolts,
Brass Knob Barrel Bolts,
Brass Knob Square Spring Bolts,
Genuine Salter's Balances; Iron Axle Pullies,
Pad, Stock, Chest, Cup'd, & Brass Cornet Locks,
S. Spring and Improved Knob Locks,
Braces and Bitts, a full assortment,
Baldwin's Butts, " "
Common " " "
New England Co. Wood Screws, a large stock,
Pat. Untinn'd and Tinned Hollow Ware,
Short and Long Shank Bright Augurs,
Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Compasses, Squares, Rules,
Norfolk and American Thumb Latches,
Improved Knob Latches,
Curry Combs, a large assortment,
Carolina [illegible] " in original packages,
Bright Trace Chains, " " " "
Short and long handle Frying Pans,
American and Eng. Corn and Grass Scythes & Sickles,
Cotton and Wool Cards,

With a general assortment of Goods usually sold by the trade. The sale will be peremptory to close the business of the firm, owing to the death of one of the partners. Terms will be made liberal, viz: all sums under $100, cash; from $100 to $400, 4 months' credit; $400 to $600, 6 months' credit; all sums over $600, 8 months' credit,—for approved endorsed paper. Dec'r 4.

NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

Full Supply of Fresh Goods.

[illegible] SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

[illegible] & Wrapping Paper.

[illegible]

A Large Stock of Dry Goods.

[illegible]

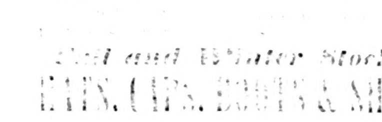
Large quantity of Clothing.

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

[illegible] RAILROAD!



Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

[illegible]

F. T. WARD



[illegible]

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

[illegible]

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an [illegible]

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery.

And such other Goods as they have heretofore [illegible]

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. [illegible]

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE.

E. W. WILLKINGS, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, offers for sale—

50 hhds. MOLASSES,
10 ditto Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Northern Whiskey,
25 ditto American Brandy,
12 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
50 kegs Nails,
25 ditto Powder,
20 ditto Blasting Powder,
30 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
18 coils Bale Rope,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Harness and Upper Leather, Pepper and Spice, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Butter, Soda, and Pilot Crackers.

—ALSO—

12 cases Fur and Satin Beaver Hats,
12 dozen Windsor and Cane-bottom Chairs,
10 Mahogany Bureaus. E. W. W.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE on hand and am receiving, at the Store two doors west of the Bank of Cape Fear,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hard & Hollow-Ware,

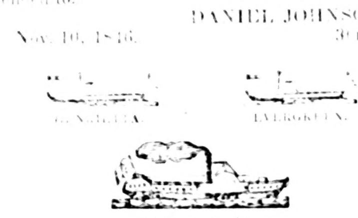
&c. which I offer to sell for Cash or exchange for Produce.

Beaver Creek Shirtings and Yarn, by the bale at Manufacturer's prices. A constant supply of the same at retail.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 10, 1846. 36tf



HENRIETTA. EVERGREEN. FAYETTEVILLE.

THE attention of the public is called to the *Great Reduction in the expenses of getting Goods by way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the Interior of North Carolina.* And also the [illegible] for the transportation of Goods and Produce on the Cape Fear River, by the

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

[illegible] HALL & JOHNSON, Wilmington, N. C. [illegible]

[illegible] HALL & JOHNSON.

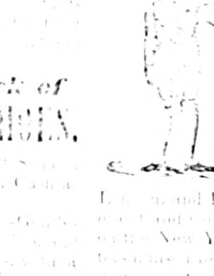
NOTICE.

JOHN H. HALL [illegible]

JOHN H. HALL, Agt.
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Nov. [illegible] 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully [illegible] that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on [illegible] of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London and Fayetteville styles, in a manner [illegible] that can be made in New York or elsewhere, and on [illegible] to any thing in the region [illegible] of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge.
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms; they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most serious effect before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, picking at the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains at the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, feebleness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, fronting Mr. Ray's new Book Store. The lot will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 12, 1846. 93-tf

Marlborough Academy.

THE Exercises of the Marlborough Academy [illegible] on the 15th December [illegible] for the Male and Female [illegible] The Teachers will receive [illegible] the whole proceeds [illegible] three per cent. for con[illegible] department has hitherto [illegible] to $1200, and the Female de[illegible] to $1200. Much, of course, [illegible] the character of the Teachers [illegible] they make to gain the [illegible] Applicants will forward their [illegible] postage paid, to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.

[illegible] N. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 6, 1846.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

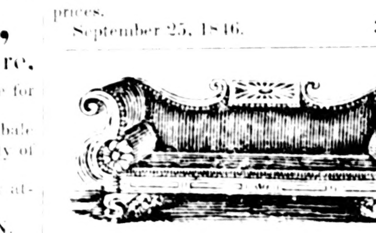
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUBSON,
56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find with scarcely an exception every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m



THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

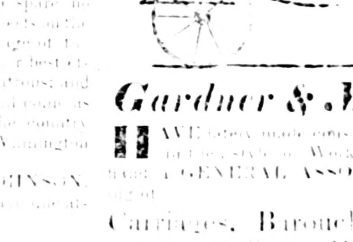
Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 10, 1846. 33tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

[illegible] in any in the United States.

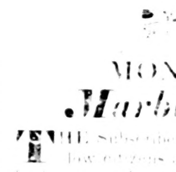
[illegible] would do well to call [illegible] Work can be [illegible] LOW [illegible]

Having [illegible] we are prepared [illegible] on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship [illegible] one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

George Riley.

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, a splendid article, gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, a splendid article, Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

ALMANACS.

HUGHES'S N. CAROLINA ALMANAC.
Farmers and Planter's do.
Wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask [illegible]

Oct. 2[illegible], 1846. 33tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, at this Office.

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

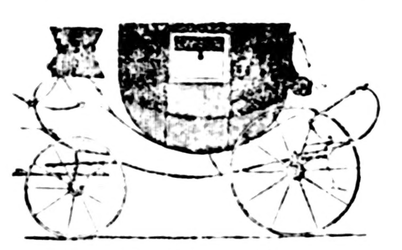
And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing [illegible] that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

40 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-ly

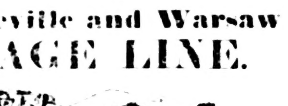
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kinds of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.



THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and traveling [illegible] all who may give it a trial will be better [illegible] than heretofore.

[illegible] leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the cars for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the cars from both ways. Passage [illegible] Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, [illegible] receive applications and give any information [illegible] insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 20, 1846. 15tf

THE NAUTILUS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigences of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

N. B. Dr. Baird will be absent from this place at the North from this time until the last of February next, when he expects to return and locate himself permanently

Nov. 2, 1846. 26-tf

FRESH RAISINS.

50 WHOLE, Half and Quarter Boxes. Rec'd this day and for Sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 27th, 1846. 34-tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Mercantile Plaids; Cloakings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder; Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many other articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 11, 1846. 28-tf

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Jan. [illegible]—1846.

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 24tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Bauchum.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard
Dr. Faulks.	Williams.
LENOIR.	DUPLIN.
Thomas Rouse.	Lewis Herring.
Jesse Lassiter.	James Jarman.
John Williams, Esq.	Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram [illegible], dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. [illegible]

ALL-HEALING

McALLISTER'S OINTMENT.



INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly every impurity within us. The language of Scripture is "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality is sufficient without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS; the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets; the Homœopathist deals out infinitessimals; the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering quack gorges us with pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhoeck, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence a stoppage of this flow of the juices originates so many complaints.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue to unstop the pores after they are closed. Would you give physic to UNSTOP the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances I present to physicians, and to all others, McALLISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, which it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel—Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAllister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—[illegible]

HEADACHE.—The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years' standing and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place. [illegible]

COLD FEET.—Consumption, liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other always accompany cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, all chest diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, chapped hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous diseases, and of the SPINE, there is probably no medicine now known so good. As for BURNS, it has not its equal in the world!

Pimples on the Face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell invariably, when worms are present. It will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of an individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m